

Feb 18 '20

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

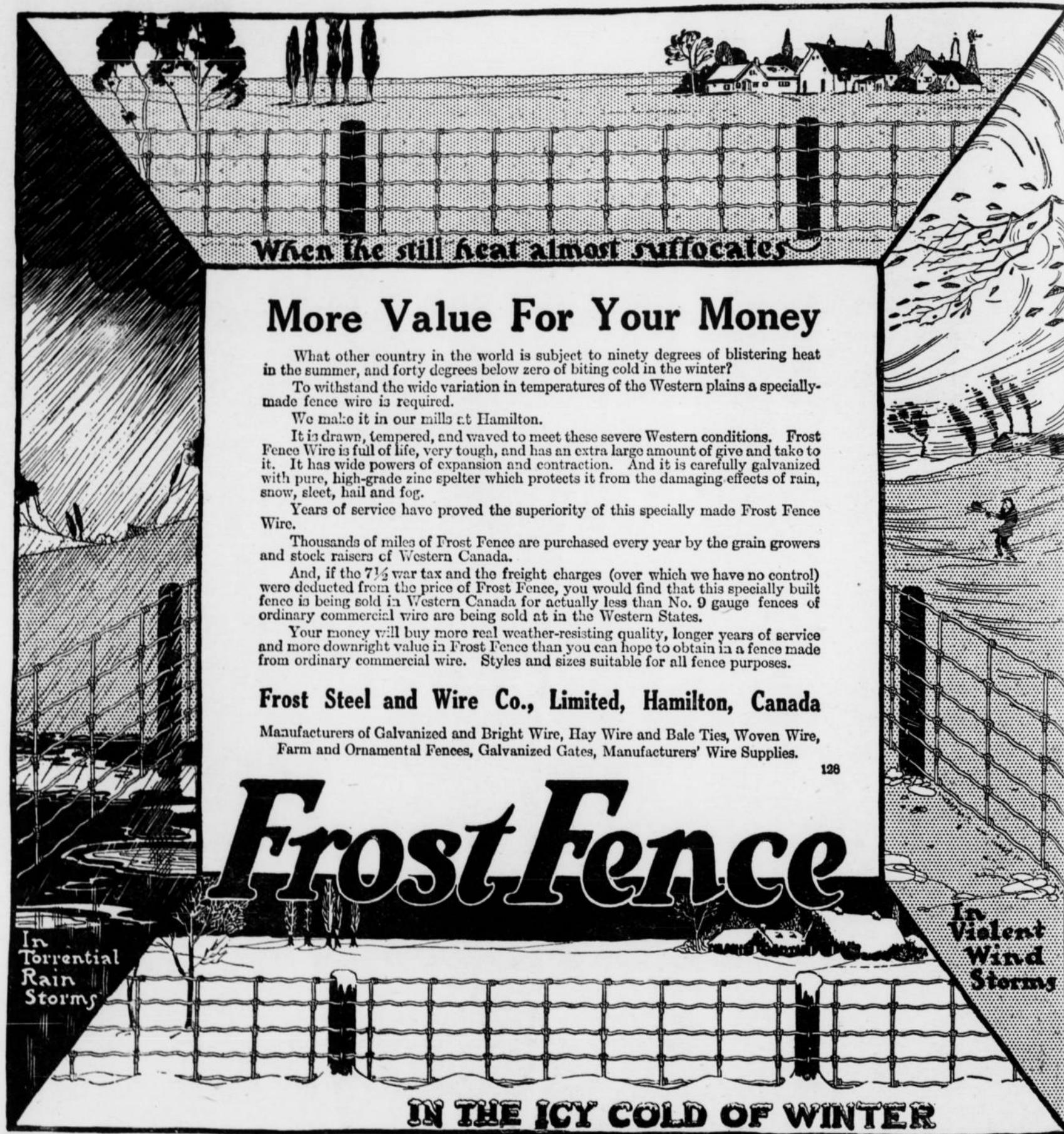
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During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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Authorized by the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man. Vol. XIII. February 18, 1920. No. 7

SUBSCRIPTION and ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg city, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year. Single copies, 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display: 50c. per agate line. Livestock Display: 30c. per agate line. Classified: 8c. per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

A Pioneer Preacher's Memories

Breaking Prairie Sod. The story of a pioneer preacher in the eighties. With a discussion of the burning question of to-day, "Shall the Alien Go?" By Rev. (Captain) Wellington Bridgman, Toronto. The Musson Book Company.

The writer of this book is one of the pioneers in Methodist church work between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains. In 1882 he entered the Manitoba and Northwest Conference, whose territory was the whole of that vast and important portion of Canada which now constitutes the three prairie provinces. In 1916 he was appointed a military chaplain, serving first as garrison chaplain and later being attached to the 251st Battalion for overseas work. Mr. Bridgman gave both his sons to the war; the younger is now sleeping his last sleep in Flanders.

In the introduction to the book, which is written by Rev. (Captain) Hughson, the present pastor of Grace Church, Winnipeg, it is well and truly said that "the old-timer will follow its pages with much pleasure, and the new-comer will get from it a great deal of valuable information. The illustrations from personal experience are often touched with humor and with pathos." There are stories of the beginnings of many a town through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and of the lives and doings of the pioneers throughout the West, with personal mention of many of them by name. It is a book filled with human interest; the chapters which tell the story of the author's journeyings and ministrings in the years when the foundations were being laid for the developments that were to follow in the upbuilding of the West breathe the very spirit of happy hopefulness and youthful optimism which animated the pioneers, and still animates the adventurous blazers of new trails in the remote regions now being opened up. A few of the chapter headings may be cited: "The Spirit of the Early West," "Roughing It on the Homestead," and "Christmas Cheer when Wild Fowl were Plentiful" speak for themselves.

Drastic Measures Advocated

It will be noted from the wording of Mr. Bridgman's title-page, which is printed at the head of this article, that a portion of the book is devoted to the problems created by the presence in our country of people of alien origin. To quote again from Mr. Hughson's introduction: "He knows the problems of the West, understands our western spirit, and has watched the progress of the country with an eye quick to detect the elements of strength or weakness that have entered into it. He is unsparing in his strictures upon some features of our immigration policy. He believes that those who come to Canada to enjoy our liberties and opportunities should be prepared at all times to share our burdens and responsibilities, but at the same time he is sympathetic towards the struggling settler, who encounters the hardships and difficulties of a new country, and often meets with reverses before he achieves success. We have opened our gates to every class of immigrant, and have talked of Canada becoming the 'melting pot' of the races, but the war has lifted the lid, and shown us how many of these elements have failed to fuse. This little book deals with some of the causes of

our failure. The writer sees the mistakes that have been made in the administration of our governments, the work of our churches and our public school system, but he retains the fullest confidence in the future of the Dominion

and the ultimate solution of our problems."

Mr. Bridgman is for drastic measures. He is in favor of the deportation of all the people who during the war were classed as "enemy aliens." He writes:

BRING BACK MY MONEY

(Tune: "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean")

My money lies east by the ocean,
My money flies east to the sea,
Because of a mistaken notion,
The east will return it to me.

Chorus

Bring back, bring back, bring back my money to me;
Bring back, bring back, bring back my money to me.

The tariff has taken my money,
Protection has fished it from me.
More markets, they say—oh, it's funny!
Some day will return it to me.

Chorus

Some day they say for butter and eggs they will pay it to me.
Will they, some day? Oh, when will they pay it to me?

The factory's purse it is swelling,
For nabobs down east by the sea;
For more and yet more they are yelling;
When will they return it to me?

Chorus

Be still, wait till these babes have attained their majority.
Then will my bill be paid back in money to me.

Then blow ye winds over the ocean,
Then blow ye winds over the sea,
Till time shall end—I have a notion—
They'll not pay my tin back to me.

Chorus

Good-bye, money; money they'll never return to me;
Hard earned money the tariff has taken from me.

But now we have come to our senses,
The N.N.P. shall make us free;
Each factory shall make its expenses;
No more shall it lean upon me.

Chorus

Good-bye tariff, tariff, so full of iniquity;
Then my own money shall bless my own children and me.

NOTE.—Song sung at convention of Saskatchewan Grain Growers in Saskatoon.

DATES TO REMEMBER

National Soil Products Exhibition, Winnipeg	Feb. 24-28
Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon	March 1 to 5
Sale of Bred Sows and Bred Ewes, Brandon	March 3 and 4
Saskatchewan Cattle Sale, Regina	March 10 to 12
Calgary Spring Horse Show and Bull Sale	March 23 to 26
Annual Bull Sale, Brandon	March 24 and 25
Edmonton Spring Livestock Show	March 29 to April 3
Sale of Shorthorns, Dauphin	April 1
Sale of Shorthorns, Swan River	April 2
Pure-bred Livestock Sale, Carman	March 24 and April 25
Co-operative Livestock Shippers' Convention	Feb. 16 and 17
Women's Institutes	Feb. 24
Agricultural Societies	Feb. 25
Horticultural Societies	Feb. 24
Bee-Keepers' Association	Feb. 25
C.S.G. Association	Feb. 24
M.A.C. Alumni	Feb. 26
Former Students M.A.C.	Feb. 27

"We would ask the Dominion government to appoint a commission of returned soldiers in each province to adjudicate and settle the amount to be allowed to each enemy alien and enemy alien family." He actually proposes that, in taking their property from these people, there shall be paid them "a small consideration, one-fourth of its value, or less," and adds: "Let the commission pay that small amount in cash, and then sell the place to the returned soldier, or to the soldier's widow, for that small amount, at five per cent." Mr. Bridgman writes with earnestness; his deep feeling communicates itself to his words, but his book does not contain evidence that he has thought out carefully all that is involved in his proposal of wholesale confiscation and deportation. In the closing pages of his book he beseeches the Dominion government to put his proposal in operation. "And if any politician in the Commons," he writes, "should so far forget himself as to move for the repeal of the War-time Elections Act, get up in your place and give him a dose of what we used to call 'canister'—I think they call it shrapnel now—right in the neck." This is hardly the language of wise, foreseeing, constructive statesmanship.

NOTE.—This book is published by the Musson Publishing Co., Toronto. Breaking Prairie Sod may be obtained from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide, \$1.60 postpaid.

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TORN clothes are inevitable, yet they remain the bogey of many a childish summer game. Fear of the scolding that may follow the discovery of a ripped blouse, or skirt or trousers, helps turn many a youngster into a prim little old man or a finicky little old woman.

OF course the good mother has plenty to do without the mending of unnecessary holes and the head of the family has sufficient demands on his income without having to buy unnecessary suits of play clothes.

BUT an excellent compromise may be made in this way: Ask at the Cottons counter for "PRUE COTTONS." For example, one

of the *Prue* Cottons is "*Steel Clad Galatea*"—and it *is* steel-clad. On the other hand PRUE Cotton prints offer a great variety of light, clean, cheery long-wearing and washable materials at prices so low as to make a rip or two seem unimportant. If these are not what you wish there is a wide range of ducks or heavy plain cottons, all with the PRUE Cotton mark to guarantee their superiority.



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 18, 1920

The Saskatchewan Convention

The nineteenth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held last week at Saskatoon, and is reported in full in this issue of The Guide. The deliberations and decisions of the annual farmers' parliaments in each of the three prairie provinces for 1920 have now become part and parcel of current Canadian history. The Saskatchewan convention, like the conventions of the United Farmers of Manitoba and of the United Farmers of Alberta which preceded it last month, has had general public attention throughout all Canada fixed on it. All three conventions have been watched with keenly anxious interest by the politicians.

These are history-making days in our country. Canadian public opinion is more vigorously active now than it has ever been before. The national problems which confront the Canadian people are more formidable in their magnitude and complexity than any that had to be dealt with in the old era before the war. The life of the nation has broken away from the past, and it is plain that Canada must have a reorganization. The people are aroused to the duties and responsibilities of their citizenship in face of these problems, and are giving serious thought to them in this time of preparation for the new national era whose threshold Canada is approaching; and in these days of preparation for the coming era the outstanding development is the manner in which the organized farmers are making themselves increasingly felt as a force in the national life of Canada.

The work of the Saskatchewan convention speaks for itself as an inspiring demonstration of democracy in action. As always at the conventions of the farmers' organizations, there was free and full discussion in open meeting of all the questions that came up. This is the essential of democracy. Without free discussion and free action there cannot be free institutions. Free institutions cannot live and grow and develop unless the people have control of their own affairs, as the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and of each of the other farmers' organizations, have control of its affairs. A people's character can only grow and broaden and develop in direct proportion to the fullness of control by the people over the nation's free institutions.

Free discussion results in politics being turned inside out; and there is nothing more urgently needed in Canada than that politics should be turned inside out. In the old era it seldom penetrated the consciousness of the public men who were the shining lights in the "grand old" parties that the Canadian people had a right to know the inside facts of the governmental system of the country and to have control of that system. The farmers' organizations, by the principles they stand for and put into practical operation themselves, have done, and are doing, a great work in strengthening the determination of a constantly-increasing number of Canadians of all classes that hereafter the people of Canada, and not privileged interests, special classes and political machines, should be the controllers of their system of government.

The convention at Saskatoon has added one more impressively convincing demonstration in proof that the organized farmers are going forward resolutely in political action, with the New National Policy as their confession of faith and principles, their declaration of independence, and their bill of rights. They know that there is only one

way in which they can achieve progress in their fight for equal rights for all Canadians and special privilege to none. They must be represented in the Dominion Parliament by men who will stand steadfastly for the principles of the New National Policy, and who will owe no allegiance to any organization which is not in full support of these principles. There is every reason for confident belief that in the three Prairie Provinces thirty-eight or forty candidates can be elected as supporters of the New National Policy. It will take thoroughly organized work to do it. The spirit which will make such work successful is giving evidence of itself across the prairies. With every man and every woman doing his and her duty true democracy will be established in Canada and the governmental system of the country will be made to serve the well-being and progress of the Canadian people as a whole, not of any special class.

Newspaper Sniping

The Guide has had occasions more than once in recent months to make some mention of the methods which are being used by certain newspapers with the purpose of misleading unwary readers into false thinking about the political movement of the organized farmers. Not only is this movement misrepresented in regard to its purposes, but false suggestions and malicious insinuations are printed in the hope of creating false impressions about the motives and characters of men of outstanding prominence who are working for the furtherance of the principles of the New National Policy of justice and equal rights to all Canadians. T. A. Crerar, H. W. Wood, John Maharg and others, have been honored by the attentions of these sniping slanderers.

One of the most indefatigably busy of these snipers is the Edmonton Bulletin, the newspaper of that bitterly disgruntled and wrathful politician, Hon. Frank Oliver, whose disposition has become so soured that the wonder is it does not curdle the printer's ink which is used to disfigure and spoil perfectly good white paper with such editorials as the Bulletin has recently been printing about Mr. Crerar. As an indication of the small measure of respect which the Bulletin has for the information in regard to public affairs possessed by those in whose minds it hopes to create wrong impressions by such articles, it may be mentioned that in one of its most recent sniping attacks, it says that Mr. Crerar was, as Minister of Agriculture, specially responsible for the establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board; and then it proceeds maliciously to snipe at the Wheat Board.

At the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, in Calgary, last month, President H. W. Wood, of that organization, who is president also of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and a member of the Wheat Board, made very full explanations in regard to all the questions raised about the Wheat Board and its operations. The convention, after devoting considerable time to threshing out Wheat Board matters, declared Mr. Wood's explanations to be satisfactory. Nobody who was present at that discussion, or who read the report of it in The Guide can be deceived by the Edmonton Bulletin's article. The Guide has no intention of wasting space in dealing with that article further than to point out that the Canadian Wheat Board was created by Order-in-Council on July 31 last. Mr. Crerar resigned from the Union Government on June 4. These dates are mentioned here for the light they throw

on the Edmonton Bulletin's disregard for the truth when it is busy sniping.

U.F.M. Drive Begins March 8

There is a fine spirit of enthusiasm and determination making itself felt in the preparations for the big drive in Manitoba, which is to "go over the top" on March 8, to secure increased membership in the United Farmers of Manitoba and thus to strengthen the forces of the organized farmers who are massing their strength across Canada to fight for the principles of the New National Policy. With that spirit gathering in power as the appointed day approaches, March 8 will see the beginning of an achievement which will hold a high place in the record of the political fight for equal rights for all classes of Canadians against the entrenched powers of special privilege and economic injustice.

Enthusiasm and determination are the motive power that will make the drive a success, provided everybody engaged in it works faithfully in accordance with the plan laid down, the pledges given, and the principles which the drive is designed to serve. With captains and canvassers thoroughly organized for the work they are to do, so that all the ground can be covered with thoroughgoing effectiveness, the success achieved will be worthy of the great cause of true Canadianism which it will further. There should not be a gap anywhere in the line when it goes "over the top," and every individual should be fully trained for the important work in which he is to be privileged in having a share.

It will be work for true democracy, for a better Canada in years to come. It will be work in which everyone who takes part in it will find inspiration for following it steadfastly and conscientiously to success. Let every Manitoba reader of The Guide who can do his bit in the big drive, and is not already enrolled for it, get into it without delay. It will be something to look back to in the future with well-found pride and satisfaction.

Some Protectionist Wrath

The present Government leader in the Senate said last year that the main function of the Senate is to be "the bulwark against the clamor and caprice of the mob." From the viewpoint of reactionary Senators "the mob" means the mass of the people of Canada, or, in the phrase of an aristocrat of a century ago, "the common herd." One of the most reactionary of the Senators must surely be writing some of the choleric editorials in the Montreal Gazette these days. Here are a few samples from recent editorials in that paper:—

The farmers' movement is a strictly class movement, frankly designed to confer benefits upon one class at the expense of all others.

It should penetrate the intellect even of the United Farmers that if their fiscal policy fulfilled its purpose the Dominion would receive a staggering blow. They have been carried away, curiously enough in the period of their greatest prosperity, by the fatuous fallacy that their welfare will be increased by destroying the manufacturing industries of Canada. The generation that decided this question in the affirmative more than 40 years ago has passed away, but the fruits of their labor have been reaped down to this day in the great and uninterrupted prosperity of Canada. If in 1878 fiscal protection of domestic industries was desirable, it is infinitely more so at this juncture of the affairs of nations.

The issue is clear and distinct. It must be faced. All other questions are subservient to that which the United Farmers have placed in the forefront of the electoral battle.

Political parties are in the melting pot. What Canada needs at this time of loose

thinking, radical propaganda, and Socialistic tendencies, is that all men of conservative inclination, whatever their former party proclivities, should unite in support of constituted authority and in the preservation of the industries and institutions of the country.

If the advocate and defender of the existing system of special privilege who, with spluttering pen, writes these articles in the Montreal Gazette is not a Senator, purple-faced with indignation against the political movement of the organized farmers, he would find himself in congenial surroundings in the Senate chamber. He is, of course, loud in his declarations that the system of protection introduced 40 years ago is infinitely more necessary than it was then. There never comes a time when the beneficiaries of tariff taxation are ready to have it cut down; and so their servitors in the press are always clamorously stand-pat, or higher still.

After 40 years of protection in Canada it is plain that the system of penalizing imports and giving the protected Canadian manufacturers power to levy a toll on Canadian purchasers equal to the tariff penalty, was not introduced and made applicable to all the people of Canada by act of Parliament in the special interest of the wage-earners, or in the special interest of the farmers. It was thrust into the fiscal system of the Dominion in the interest of a small class, by connivance between that class and politicians; and it has been kept in the fiscal system by the continuance of such connivance in the interest of what has become since 1879 a grossly privileged class.

And judging from the history of the enactment and operation of such tariffs, and from the long-maintained and unchanging attitude of both the "grand old" political parties of this country towards protection and

towards the privileged class, only the casting down of the "grand old" partyism from dominance at Ottawa will bring about right-dealing with that system.

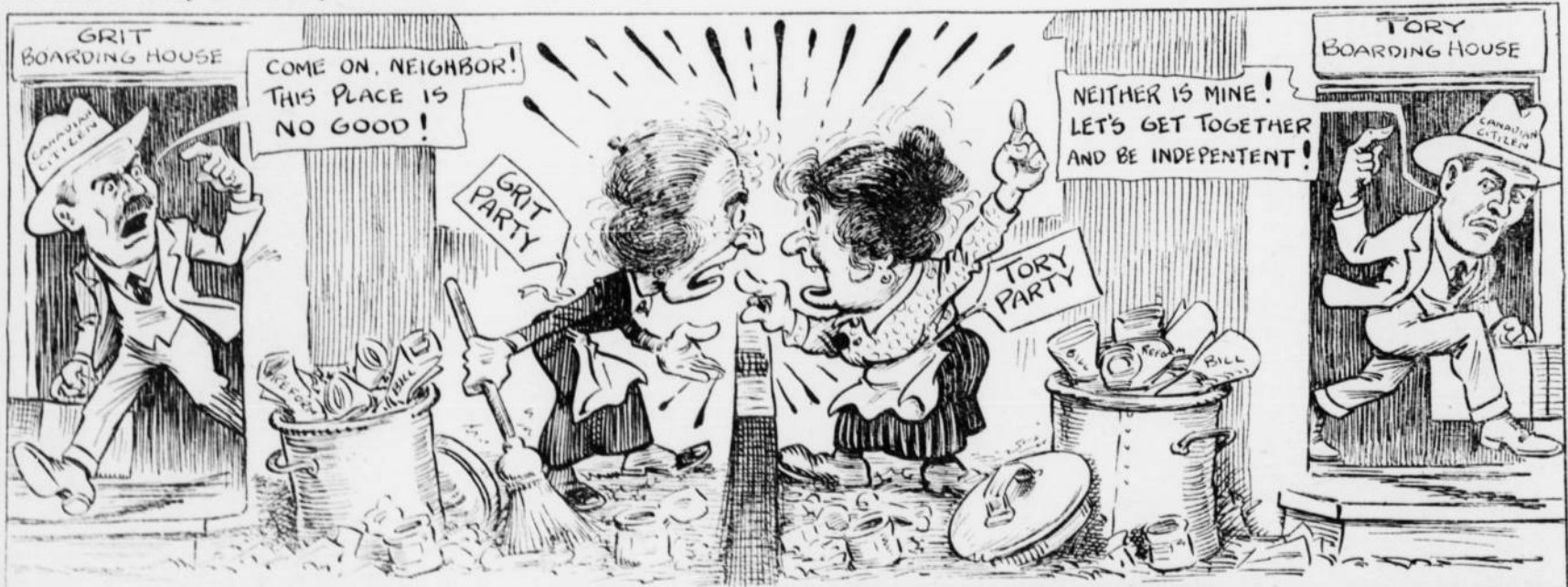
As to "Counting the Cost"

Mr. Meighen says that if the candidates elected to Parliament by the citizens who believe in the principles of the New National Policy were to constitute a majority, "that would legislate first, and then count the cost." This is the prediction of a politician who is plainly planning to stay in power by pandering to protectionism. Other protectionist campaigners are proclaiming in the East in tones of solemn alarm that the New National Policy is a dangerously visionary, not to say revolutionary, manifesto, and that its supporters are ignorant, irresponsible enthusiasts, to be "viewed with alarm" by all right-thinking, sensible Canadians.

The plain truth of the matter is that the New National Policy is essentially concerned with considering the future welfare of Canada, both economic and social, and with counting all the costs of proposed policies. It takes duly into account the diversity of industries in all Canada between the two oceans, and the welfare of all Canadian men and women. It is the only truly national policy ever put forth in Canada. The farmers' organizations are the only organizations in Canada carrying on educational work in regard to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. They are the only organizations which are devoting themselves to the work of having information set before the people in regard to public affairs, so that they may be able, with informed minds, to "count the cost" in shaping their judgment in regard to fiscal policy.

Their guiding principles are that there should be publicity in regard to all the inside facts of the governmental system of the country, that public business should be public business and not private deals and arrangements, and that democracy should be established in Canada, instead of governments not representative of the people but controlled by political machines representing special interests. There could be no apter and more fitting characterization of the shaping of Canada's fiscal policy during recent decades than the above-quoted words of Mr. Meighen when he assumed the role of political prophet and tickler of protectionist ears. The dominating forces at Ottawa have legislated without counting the cost. The mass of the people of Canada will have to count the cost for many years to come.

The writer of a letter printed recently in the Ottawa Citizen cites the remark made privately by Sir John Macdonald in the '80's: "There is one class in this country that gives me very little concern politically, and that is the farming class—they ask for little, and get nothing." In this new era in Canada the organized farmers are not asking anything special for themselves as a class, but they are giving the politicians a prodigious deal of concern nevertheless. All that the organized farmers are determined to work for (not merely ask for) as Canadian citizens exercising their duty and discharging their responsibility of citizenship, is equal rights for all classes of Canadians, with special privilege to none. This is the foundation principles of the New National Policy. It appeals to Canadians of all classes who stand for justice and genuine patriotism.



Former Dwellers in the "Grand Old Party" Boarding Houses---



Are Now Saying Goodbye to Them For Good

Sask. Farmers' Parliament

Eleven Hundred Delegates at 19th Annual Convention—Lively Discussion on Questions of Importance —Political Action in Provincial Field Postponed

WITH an attendance of 1,190 accredited delegates beside several hundred visitors, all full of enthusiasm for the cause of the organized farmers, the nineteenth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held at Saskatoon from Tuesday to Friday of last week. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions were held each day, and many intensely interesting questions were dealt with, but so great was the volume of business on the agenda, that when the convention was finally closed, half-an-hour before midnight on the fourth day, there was still a large amount of business which had to be referred to the executive to deal with. During the final sitting, a delegate enquired what had become of the three important resolutions which he had submitted to the resolutions' committee, and director Thomas Sales remarked that if the two strongest men in the convention would come with him to the basement, he would try and bring up all the resolutions that had been handed in. The delegates, however, had an opportunity of pronouncing upon many important matters, as in the convention of the other provincial organizations.

Questions relating to political action were very much to the front, the question of whether or not the political organization created by the association should enter the provincial field being the most difficult problem which the convention had to solve. In the end this question was settled by a compromise, the Central board, with the board of directors of the Women's Section, being instructed to draft a provincial program which will be discussed by the local and district organizations and finally submitted to the annual convention to be held a year hence. Questions relating to the grain trade, which were once the chief problems of the association, occupied the convention for a couple of hours, and among the resolutions passed was one approving of national marketing of wheat at least so long as the principal countries importing Canadian grain maintain the control of its purchase. Livestock questions, transportation problems, and matters relating to education, telephones and finance all came in for discussion, and the convention passed strong resolutions in favor of prohibition and in condemnation of the threatened introduction of a system of militarism into Canada.

Officers Re-elected

At the evening sessions on two of the convention days, the strain of business was relaxed while addresses were given by visitors from other provinces, this interchange of ideas being greatly enjoyed by the delegates. It was a matter for regret that Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P., who was to have addressed the convention on federal political issues, was prevented from being present on account of sickness. The confidence of the delegates in the officers who have served the association for a number of years past was shown by the unanimous re-election of both the president, J. A. Maharg, M.P., and vice-president A. G. Hawkes, while all the directors at large of last year were again re-elected to office, Secretary J. B. Musselman heading the poll in this election.

The women delegates to the convention had double privileges, holding separate sessions in which they discussed matters of which they were particularly interested and at the same time holding full standing in the general convention.

A well-known figure was missing from this year's convention, in the venerable Walter Simpson, who recently passed away. Mr. Simpson attended every convention up to the moment of his death and the delegates placed on record their regret at his decease and their appreciation for services he has rendered to the association.

The drought-stricken areas of the province were well represented at the convention, and resolutions were passed suggesting means by which the suffering entailed may be relieved and possibly mitigated in the event of a recurrence of dry weather. Generous

assistance has been given to drought sufferers by members of the association who are favorably situated, and Director J. P. Robinson, of Cadillac, at Friday evening session, expressed the grateful thanks of the members in his district for the gifts of clothing and other forms of relief which had been received.

Name to Remain the Same

Although the convention showed the spirit of progress in many things, there was one point on which it adopted a conservative attitude. It declined, by a large majority to change the name of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association to the United Farmers of Saskatchewan. It also rejected, by tabling, proposals to hold the district conventions during the summer months and also to change the districts into which the province is divided for organization purposes so as to make them correspond to federal constituencies. A proposal to reduce the number of delegates to the annual convention was also defeated.

Hon. Chas. Dunning, provincial treasurer in the Saskatchewan government was present at the convention as a delegate from Beaverdale local, and was able to give some valuable information on matters connected with his department. A resolution from Belmal local was introduced in the following terms: "Whereas, the war is now over and payments from provincial patriotic tax has now been taken over by the federal government;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this local request the provincial government to discontinue the demand for the public revenue tax."

Mr. Dunning said he preferred not to attempt to influence the convention on any matter of public policy, but the delegates insisted on hearing from him on this matter, and he was given an ovation on going to the platform. Mr. Dunning said that resolutions in favor of doing away with taxation were always popular, but the question was whether the province could be administered and carry on all its services with a revenue of a million and a half dollars a year less than it at present enjoyed. The patriotic tax was discontinued two years ago, and the same tax had since been collected under the name of a public revenue tax. The association had frequently passed resolutions in favor of direct taxation and this was in accordance with that principle. He regarded it as a permanent tax.

Saskatchewan Farm Loans

After hearing Mr. Dunning, the mover withdrew the resolution. Another matter on which Mr. Dunning was asked to speak was the Farm Loans Act, a resolution being introduced by Wolverton local, as follows:—

"Whereas, the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board was formed to provide cheaper money for farmers;

"And, whereas, it is a known fact that in many cases six months, and even as much as nine months, are required to put a loan through;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board be asked to do business with greater dispatch and efficiency."

Delegates supporting this resolution cited cases in which there had been many months' delay in granting loans, and Mr. Dunning said it was true that there was cause for complaint on this score. He pointed out, however, that in order to loan money to the farmers at six-and-a-half per cent. he had to borrow it at five per cent. and for some time past there had been no five per cent. money available.

There was delay, as the delegates had stated, in making inspections, because the Farm Loans Board endeavored to save expense by arranging to make a number of inspections in one district at the same time. The chief cause of de-

lay, however, was in securing the removal of encumbrances of various kinds, such as seed grain liens, judgments, arrears of taxes and other claims. The law provided that loans must only be made by the board on first mortgage and it was therefore necessary to have all encumbrances removed which often took many months. Another cause of delay was what he called fool applications. He was sorry to say that a number of farmers had applied for loans and when the inspection was made they said they did not want the money, they had applied just to see if the thing was genuine, and not a political dodge.

The Farm Loans Board had loaned over four million dollars to the farmers of Saskatchewan on mortgage security in a little over two years, so he did not think they could be charged with dilatoriness. Before money could be loaned it had to be secured, and he appealed to the farmers who had a surplus of funds to loan them to the government by the purchase of greater-production bonds so that they might have more money to loan to the farmers who needed it. After Mr. Dunning had answered a number of questions, the motion was put to the meeting and lost by a large majority.

The election of officers was completed at Friday afternoon's session. The two nominees of the trading debenture holders, Thomas Sales, of Tantallon, and W. J. Orchard, of Tregarva, were confirmed as members of the executive, which will consist of these gentlemen. With the president, vice-president, and four others to be appointed by the board of directors. The district directors who had been nominated by the district councils were also approved by the council as follows:—

District No. 1, T. M. Morgan, Aquadell; District No. 2, C. M. W. Emery, Assiniboia; District No. 3, E. P. St. John, Kisbey; District No. 4, R. M. Johnson, Regina; District No. 5, John Millar, Indian Head; District No. 6, Harry Marsh, Herschell; District No. 7, Wm. Penny, Balcarres; District No. 8, T. M. Eddy, Bethune; District No. 9, James Inglis, Rokeby; District No. 10, G. A. Hope, Wadena; District No. 11, Douglas Japp, Speers; District No. 12, A. Baynton, Carlton; District No. 13, P. M. McCaffray, Rockhaven; District No. 14, Mike McLachlan, Swift Current; District No. 15, J. P. Robinson, Cadillac; District No. 16, W. T. Hall, Surbiton.

The Women's Section has the right to select three directors-at-large, and nominated Mrs. C. E. Flatt, Tantallon; Mrs. V. McNaughton, Harris; and Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Regina, who were unanimously endorsed by the convention.

A ballot was taken for the remaining directors-at-large, resulting in the election of J. B. Musselman, Regina; John Evans, Nutana; H. C. Fleming, Tate; W. R. Holding, Carmichael; and J. N. Burrill, Indian Head.

Resolutions Considered

Considerable amusement was caused by a proposed resolution from Tate local, which read:—

"Whereas, the present Union government was elected on the one issue, that of 'Win the War,' and as they have no further mandate from the people;

"Be it resolved, that at the next session of parliament they pass a Franchise Act, including a fair naturalization, and giving all citizens an equal right to vote, and immediately afterwards hold a general election."

This was greeted with laughter and C. Hailstone, of Ceylon, brought down the house when he suggested as an amendment that they leave the Union government to die a natural death in order that they might have time to give it a Christian burial. Neither the resolution nor the amendment was carried, however, and it is presumed that

the fate of the Union government will be left in other hands.

A number of resolutions were passed on to other organizations for consideration. One relating to salaries of school teachers was referred to the School Trustees' Association; suggestions for the improvement of the telephone service was referred to the rural telephone association, and a resolution on the disposition of revenues derived from the tax on the autos was referred to the Union of Municipalities.

Resolutions from the Women's Section, asking for a more stringent compulsory education law, and for laws relating to the care of the feeble minded, full particulars of which will be found in the report of the Women's Section, were approved by the main convention, the only opposition shown being to the proposal that all children living in a school district should be compelled to attend school, even though they might live more than two-and-a-half miles from the schoolhouse.

On the recommendation of the executive it was decided to devote the accrued interest on the patriotic acre funds, still in the hands of the association, to the children's pavilion at the sanitarium at Fort Qu'Appelle. Mr. Musselman explained that there was \$20,000 invested, which was the proceeds of the patriotic acre scheme received too late to be used for its original purpose. The accrued interest amounted to \$1,600, and the executive thought this was a very suitable way to make use of it.

One of the last resolutions passed by the convention was a vote of thanks to the Mayor, Board of Trade, and citizens of Saskatoon, for their hospitality, and to the press for its assistance to the convention.

The last half-hour was spent in discussing the question of the killing of cattle on the railways. H. C. Clay, of Landis, was particularly interested in this question, and engaged in a somewhat lengthy argument with Captain T. S. Acheson, the representative of the C.P.R. Mr. Clay thought that he and Captain Acheson, if they met in a spirit of conciliation, could find a solution of the difficulty, which, he said, was a continual nightmare to him.

It was agreed, therefore, that Mr. Clay and Captain Acheson should meet to discuss the matter next day, and the resolution, proposing that all liability should be placed on the railway companies was referred to the executive for consideration along with all other matters not dealt with by the convention.

The convention contained many returned soldier delegates, perhaps the best known being Captain T. M. Morgan, the originator of the patriotic acre idea. Capt. Morgan, who was elected director for District No. 1, brought before the convention three resolutions relating to returned men and their dependants as follows:—

"Whereas, there are many returned soldiers, who, on account of wounds and other physical disabilities brought on by war services, are not considered acceptable risks by life insurance companies;

"Resolved, that we recommend national insurance for returned soldiers."

"Resolved, that we recommend that that the only basis for the payment of pensions to disabled soldiers be that of physical disability, without consideration of the rank held by the pensioner, and that allowance to the families of deceased soldiers be in all cases on an equal basis."

"Resolved, that this association is prepared to give a sympathetic consideration to any proposal for the re-establishment of our returned soldiers which may be agreed on by the members of the Great War Veterans' Association, and brought forward by the Dominion executive of that body."

These resolutions were supported by an able address by Major McPherson, of Regina, representing the Great War Veterans' Association, and were unanimously adopted.

Continued on page 18

Maharg's Presidential Address

IN submitting to you my annual address it is with considerable diffidence and hesitation that I attempt to deal with some of the matters contained herein, and I would like you to consider them as not coming from one who makes any pretence of being fully informed, but rather from one who has been endeavoring to the best of his ability to arrive at a conclusion that might at least help in solving some of the problems confronting the people of Canada.

We have been talking principles and ideals leading towards democracy for a long time, depending upon the power of suggestion to bring about definite results. We may continue talking these things indefinitely, but until action is taken that will focus our energies into one dynamic force we will accomplish very little. A year ago you gave definite and specific instructions for action to be taken along certain lines, your instructions have been followed to the letter and wherever opportunity has presented itself excellent results have been obtained.

Some of the problems confronting us may be termed national in the sense that we are now recognized as one of a group of nations comprising a great empire. Others may be said to be of such a nature as to be considered empire-wide in character; while others cover the wider field of international affairs.

In dealing with these matters, regardless of what heading they come under, we must always remember that our success will be permanent only to the extent that success of those whom we are dealing with reach. We might achieve, what for the time being on the face of it might appear to be a success, but which if not based on full and fair considerations of the other parties interest, will ultimately result in failure.

Problems of the Day

Possibly the most outstanding problems facing us today are finance, trade and unrest. Our opinion in regard to finance, without wearying you with figures, is that to meet our present obligations we have got to raise approximately three times the amount of revenue that had to be raised previous to the war. How is this to be done?

Previous to the war our chief source of revenue was in import tariff and excise. I think it is generally agreed that our tariff as it stands today is more protective and prohibitive than revenue productive. Why should any manufacturer require 42½ per cent. protection, especially when the raw material used by him is admitted free. Of course advocates of the protective tariff say, "we have got to have these high tariffs to raise revenue." If this is so, then I maintain it is the duty of parliament at its next session to impose an excise tax that will eliminate the element of protection provided by the high tariff. This will ensure that any additional cost the consumers have to pay because of that tariff will be paid directly into the public treasury.

Another argument of the manufacturer is that he has to pay duty on his raw material. It would be interesting to know that the argument of the manufacturer of cotton goods would be, since raw cotton and cotton rags are admitted free, while the manufactured article bears a duty up to 42½ per cent. He will, in all probability, tell you that cotton is not produced in Canada. But what will the answer of the manufacturer of leather goods be to the admission of hides and skins, while the manufactured article carries a duty of 42½ per cent? Why should a producer of raw material have to meet world-wide competition in disposing of his product, and not be allowed the privilege of a similar market, when he has to purchase the same material back again in the shape of manufactured articles?

I cite these instances to show just how our present tariff operates and whom it is designed to benefit.

Surely in the face of our present financial situation it is time that our whole method of taxation insofar as raising revenue for federal purposes is

Outlines Economic Problems of Canada--Eyes of the World on Organized Farmers--Agriculture's Place in Political Life of Canada

concerned should receive earnest consideration in the hope that a more equitable system may be devised.

Why should corporations and individuals be permitted to hold millions of acres of land out of cultivation, hoping by the industry of others to make handsome returns from such when the world is crying for food and wear, that only by increasing production will we be saved from financial ruin. Surely these vast areas are not going to contribute to the national treasury by way of production; other means should be utilized.

Canada's Trade

In the matter of trade it would appear that we are nearing a crisis. In the last few years we have been, to a very great extent, supplying credit to Great Britain and European countries to purchase their requirements from us, or in other words we have been paying ourselves for our own products. This method of doing business cannot continue long, as it will be impossible for us to continue to extend credit and no nation could afford to continue to do business with us on this basis.

Great Britain is by far our largest purchaser, in fact our sales to her are greater than our combined sales to other nations. Great Britain's purchases from us as compared with our purchases from her are approximately six to one. Our volume of trade with the United States has been approximately the same, only reversed insofar as purchases and sales are concerned. The net result is that we are nearing the point where it would appear we will be unable to do business with either.

Our balance of trade on the whole is very favorable. The difficulty has been that it has not been properly distributed. High ocean freight rates and tariff have made it difficult for Great Britain to compete in our markets. This, together with the exchange, has now made it almost impossible to do business either way, and unless something is done to relieve the situation the commercial stagnation is sure to follow. What is the remedy? Insofar as exchange is concerned we are largely in the hands of the U.S. Ocean freights cannot be readily adjusted, as only by international arrangements could this be dealt with. The matter of tariffs is entirely in our own hands. Great Britain is our chief purchaser and can only continue as such if permitted to pay for goods with goods. Consequently my suggestion is that our government take steps to deal with the British preference in a way that will make it possible for Great Britain to compete with all in our markets.

Canada and the Empire

We hear a great deal of talk about imperialism and this is our opportunity to give a demonstration of imperialism that will ring true, that will mean something to Great Britain at this time. Away with all this cant and hypocrisy and show to Great Britain and all the world that we are truly a part of the British empire, and that insofar as we are concerned we are prepared to do our part to continue it in the future as

it has been in the past, the grandest empire in the world.

Many who are opposed to Farmers' Political Movement are continually misrepresenting the farmers' position re tariff matters and also claiming a selfish class movement.

In regard to the tariff they are continually stating that the farmers are in favor of an immediate and complete removal of the tariff. This is a gross misrepresentation, as nowhere in the National Policy is there anything which even suggests grounds for such statements. The only mention of free trade being in connection with Great Britain.

True there are some things which the farmers have asked placed on the free list, the first being all foodstuffs. I would

like to ask wherein lies the selfishness in this proposal, unless it can be shown that offering to meet open competition in what is almost the entire production of the farm can be called such.

Then we are asking that agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oil be placed on the free list, but we do not stop here, we go further and ask that all raw material and machinery used in their production also be placed on the free list. Here again we are asking that the manufacturer be placed in the same position as the farmer, in that he will be given the opportunity of going into the markets of the world to purchase his raw material and machinery of production. No doubt there are a number of delegates here who will remember that a few years ago, while our convention was in session, that a proposal came from the British government offering to give the Canadian wheat grower a preference on the British market. Those of you who were there will remember that the convention rose as one person and said "No, we will accept nothing that will in any way increase the cost of food to the British workman."

Misrepresentation of Farmers' Position

Equally gross is the misrepresentation that our political action is a class or occupational movement. There can only be two reasons for thus describing this movement. Either a lack of knowledge on the question, or a deliberate attempt to discredit it. Anyone who has taken the trouble to enquire even casually into and is desirous of dealing fairly with the subject must admit there is no foundation whatever for describing this as class or occupational movement. In fact the opposite is the case as there is no qualification whatever as to occupation in the political movement. All that we want to be assured of is that each is a worthy citizen and a supporter of the New National Policy. Class or occupational politics is what we are endeavoring to escape. We have had it too long.

My only reason for mentioning these facts is that there may be some who are not fully aware of the farmers position in regard to these matters and may be disposed to base their opinions on these mis-statements, not knowing the real purpose for which they are made

At present social unrest is manifesting itself in various ways over almost the entire world. Possibly Canada is in as good a position in this respect as any of the countries which were at war, but even we have a spirit of unrest which if not properly handled may lead to serious results. Were it not that a large portion of our population is agricultural, having a definite fixed interest in our country, an interest that cannot be transferred in a moment to some other place, the situation might be very different. In my annual address a few years ago I made the statement that the time was fast approaching when the agriculturist would have to act as arbitrator between capital and labor. That time has arrived. The thinking citizens of Canada, regardless of their occupation, are agreed that a change has got to take place in our methods of government, and they are now giving their unstinted support to the formation of one great agrarian movement which shall be representative of all classes, creeds and occupations, in the hope that order may succeed political chaos.

This is no easy task. Every effort will be made to forward this movement. The flag will be waved, new parties may be formed, new policies will be advanced, efforts will be made, indeed have already been made to discredit your organization, and particularly your leaders, and jealousies will arise even in your own ranks. There are men today who would sweep away any and all who might stand in the way of their political advancement. Nature is not the only force that will produce buds in season. Welcome all to your ranks but keep your hand on the lever, relinquishing only when you are satisfied that their motive is genuine.

In conclusion permit me to say that in my opinion we are opening the most important convention we have ever held. More depends on the outcome of your deliberations here than possibly the average delegate is aware of. The eyes of the world are upon you. Seed has been sown amongst you for purposes not in your best interests, in the hope that it may bear fruit at this convention. Yours is the task of determining what the nature of the fruit shall be.

My earnest plea is that our deliberations may be liberally tempered with the spirit of tolerance and goodwill, as they have ever been. Given this we have nothing to fear.

Report of the Organization Work of S.G.G.A.

These figures are approximate only, but are as nearly correct as reports up to the time of publication would allow.

The membership figures for 1919 do not in every case represent the complete returns for the year as in many cases these have not yet been reported. Nor do they in every case include life members, as these are not always fully reported each year. Members added through the liberty drive are not included in this report.

The amount shown as contributed to the political fund are solely contributions made by locals as such. They are the results of efforts entirely independent of the liberty drive, being in the main the results of political organization accomplished during that part of the year prior to the commencement of the drive; therefore they do not include any sums taken in through it.

Membership, 1918	34,164
Membership, 1919, as per lists	33,535
Membership, 1919, later reported ..	514
Total 1919, as reported to January 28	34,049
Contributions to Legal Fund, by locals	\$ 1,990.90
(This does not include pool surplus of 1919 or legal fees)	
Contributions to Political Campaign Fund by locals	\$11,810.21
Contributions by Rosetown Co-operative Association	10.00
Contributions by Melville Co-operative Association	20.00
Contributions by Quimper local	10.00
Contributions by Kellinville local	4.00
Contributions by miscellaneous contributors	140.10

Total

Total number new locals formed 1919, 159.

Mrs. Flatt's Address

Women as Factors in Better Rural Life--Strength and Growth of Movement--Eloquent Call to Workers and Leaders

FOR the past year and a half I have had the honor and privilege of representing the Women's Section of the S.G.G.A., in the capacity of acting president and president. The duties and obligation and responsibilities, by no means trifling, but perhaps indifferently performed, have been fully offset by the pleasure and satisfaction rendered, not only to ourselves as rural women, but to the province of which we are proud citizens. For there is no doubting the fact that each succeeding year sees this association of men and women taking a little higher stand in the affairs of the province, and gaining a little more of general respect and admiration because of its steadfast adherence to democratic principles, and its very visible advance along many lines of educational development.

Through this association our farm women are finding the means so long denied to them for expression of their pent-up desires and longings for betterment in rural conditions in their own homes, and more than all for the better all round development of their children.

That the women of this province are not unique in this respect we find from fraternal visitations from other provincial organizations, and through our own experiences when attending sister farm conventions.

Such is the testimony of the secretary, Mrs. Burbank, after her visit to the convention of the United Farm Women of Manitoba, at Brandon; of the president who attended the annual convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta at Calgary; and of Mrs. McNaughtan who has been in contact with farm women from many parts of the Dominion.

We have no misgivings as to the unity of thought and purpose of farmers and farm women in the other provinces, practically all of whom are now organized for an advance in rural development.

The New Movement

With such an army of Canadian men and women marching steadily forward to attack the ancient wrongs of mankind, to defend their newly-acquired rights, and to fight for rights withheld, it is small wonder that the attention of other factors in the action is being focussed on this army, its method of attack, its strength on the defensive, its entry into conquered territory, and on the unity of purpose which must be maintained if this army is to draw to itself further alliances and secure ultimately the fruits of victory, absolutely equal rights and opportunities as well as equal responsibilities for every member of a true democracy.

Perhaps no other weapon used in this attack is likely to prove more efficacious than the improvements demanded along social and economic lines. The human element is, after all, the centre about which and for which all other elements are created, although it has heretofore appeared as if material things were the centre, and the great mass of human kind the main means of acquiring a superabundance for some few favored individuals. But this phase is passing and man, generally, is acquiring a clearer and saner vision of relative values.

The Social Service Council of Saskatchewan has been very active and has been instrumental in securing legislative action along many lines that tend to improvement in conditions and improvement in humanity itself.

They have considered such external conditions as better housing, better schools and school surroundings, improvements in penal institutions, accommodation for mental defectives and delinquent girls and boys, reading rooms, rest rooms, libraries, recreation centres and community clubs; much has been accomplished in legislation reform, more is being asked for health departments with varied activities, improvements in laws relating to women and children, moving picture reforms, temperance, pool rooms, gambling, care and education of New Canadian children and Canadianizing of adults through night schools and community centres, in fact the improvement of humanity in every aspect is their greatest consideration.

The government of Saskatchewan has shown conclusively that it recognizes the value of the services of the Social Service Council by the fact that its assistance has been requested in the formulation of a bill which will be effective and workable along the lines of the prohibition of alcoholic stimulants as beverages.

The recommendations suggested by the council have been practically all included in the bill which was brought before the House, during the session just closed, by the attorney-general, Hon. Adolph Turgeson, in a famous speech. The bill was passed by a large majority.

It was the privilege of the president as representative of the W.G.G.A. to be appointed to the committee who arranged for the drafting of this bill.

I had the honor also on your behalf of attending the great national conference on Character Education held in Winnipeg in October.

That this was a wonderful innovation and a first step towards the unification of the educational system of the Dominion in the matter of training for citizenships is reason for sincerest congratulation.

The conference has been eulogized or criticized to such length in the press of the country that it is unnecessary for me to attempt anything quite formidable in this short address. Suffice it to say, that if this conference will but result in an awakening of the public conscience to the necessity for universal, national character building it was well worth while, and should be repeated at stated intervals and the council which was organized at that time should be perpetuated.

Women in Interprovincial Work

As association delegate I attended the annual meeting of the National Council of Women in June, where many matters of national importance were discussed. A provincial council has been formed, but so far it has not been active and there is practically nothing to report.

We have to congratulate ourselves on the nationalization of our farm women's association through the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women, with Mrs. McNaughtan as president. We are further honored, in the appointment of our former president as vice-president for the west of the council of immigration of women for household service, and to her alone, practically, is due the honor of placing Saskatchewan on the map as regards the interests of farm women.

Our women have entered the political arena at a critical and wonderful time, and with great advantage over their brothers in this respect, that they have entered with open minds and clean hands, because of having had no past party affiliations. If only they will be wise enough to retain this attitude it will mean nothing less than the revolutionizing of the policies of our nation, because women must remember that they are now a mighty power, a force that represents almost one half of the adult population, the greatest army that has ever at any one time been admitted to the affairs of the nation, and as

their power is, so must be their responsibilities. No longer shall we be able to lay the blame for national mistakes or national misgovernment upon the shoulders of any body of governors properly elected to their position, the blame will rest upon the electors, men and women, who do not insist upon just and righteous legislations.

The New Era

May we not be allowed to take a forward look at the year just facing us? Never in the history has the whole world faced such a critical situation, not even excepting the years of war, because never in history did the whole world participate to such an extent in a contest between autocracy and democracy. And pity is, that the signing of peace has not, as yet, brought peace.

What further travails and sorrows mother earth must endure before the birth of a final era of justice and righteousness



Mrs. Margaret Flatt,
President of the Women's Section of the
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

S.G.G.A. Board of Directors' Report

Progress of Work Good in Spite of Adverse Crop Conditions—Movement Strengthened by Decision for Political Action

WE beg to present to the Nineteenth Annual Convention the report of your board of directors:—

The day following the last convention, February 22, the full board met in Regina and elected from their number four members to act on the executive with President Maharg and Vice-president Hawkes, those elected being J. B. Musselman, R. M. Johnson, John Evans and Thomas Sales. Additional meetings of the board were held on June 5, September 19, 1919, and February 9, 1920. The board is composed of sixteen district directors, five directors, three women directors, and the president and vice-president.

Arrangements were made again this year for holding our district meetings. These were held earlier than usual so that advantage might be taken of travelling by autos, hoping thereby to secure larger attendances. Unfortunately, the winter set in unusually early, and this, together with the rains which retarded threshing, resulted, in some cases, in a small attendance. As the constituency conventions held in June were very largely attended the advisability of holding our district meetings in the summer has been suggested. If such a change is decided upon this convention might find it advisable to consider some re-arrangement of district boundaries.

We are pleased to be able to report that the action taken by you last year in raising the fees to Central from 50 cents to \$1.00 has resulted in overcoming the deficit referred to in last year's report and creating a good surplus. In this connection we wish gratefully to acknowledge receipt of the handsome donations of \$5,000 from Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

Life Membership

During the year our life membership has increased by 225, which is not as large an increase as we had hoped for.

only the judge of all the earth can foresee.

But there are many who believe that her pains and sorrows can be greatly mitigated by eradication of selfish consideration, not only by individuals but by nations, that the strong help the weak, instead of so often taking advantage of their weakness as is done in the present age.

Our farm women have a part in this great forward movement towards final adjustment, and in all justice to them be it said that they have a great vision which no mountain of material consideration can obstruct, the vision that this generation can be vastly improved, and that the next generation must have opportunity to be incomparably better in all human virtues of body, mind and soul, if any effort of theirs can bring about this result.

We are a unit in regard to better absolutely universal human development, saner and safer methods of living, and of our responsibility to one another and for one another as national factors.

"The harvest truly is plentiful" but the laborers must be increased, so if every woman present will but bear upon her heart and carry to her home district the vision of every farm woman a missionary to the nation and to the world, then we shall have no difficulty in adding to the ranks of our Grain Growers' Association such a wonderful recruiting to its army of progress as will astonish even ourselves.

Let this be our vision "Every farm woman a recruit for this army."

NOTE.—The report of the sessions of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention of special interest to women will be found elsewhere in this issue. The report of the secretary of the Women's Section will be found on page 51. The financial report is also given on page 53. The general convention report covers the sessions of interest to men and women.

As life membership is the chief element of permanency in the association we trust that those present will rectify this situation before leaving for their homes at the close of the convention.

Death has claimed many of our members and today we miss the familiar face and voice of one of our most faithful friends, the late Walter Simpson. He will long be remembered by this association as one of its founders and one who remained throughout one of its most enthusiastic and interested members. To the best of our belief the late Mr. Simpson attended every convention of the association. Opportunity will be afforded later to place on record our appreciation of his devotion to the cause.

Crop Conditions

Crop conditions throughout the province were again variable in the extreme. Over a very large area unfavorable conditions have again prevailed. High winds caused much damage in the spring, followed by severe drought and heat, and particularly in those districts which suffered in previous years. This has caused great hardship, and in some cases, acute suffering to many of our fellow farmers. Our sympathy goes out to them and to their wives and children. On behalf of these an appeal for assistance was made by the association to those of our members living in parts of the province more favored this year. This met with a most gratifying response in the form of contributions of cash and clothing. A word of thanks is also due to the women, both in the rural and urban districts, and particularly in Regina, for the assistance rendered in the allotment and distribution of the clothing contributed. We are very pleased to be able to report that our organization work has not suffered in the drought-stricken areas to any great extent, in fact it may be truly said that the need for co-operation has been

Continued on Page 17

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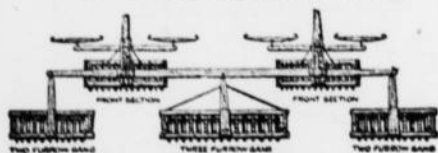
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BRANDON, MAN.

S.G.G.A. Executive Report

YOUR executive is pleased to report to you on the activities of the association during the calendar year 1919 as follows:—

1. The outstanding feature of the work of the association for the year named, and may we hope that in its final effect it will be shown to have been the most effective, was that arising out of your resolution of a year ago instructing the Central Board to loan the machinery of the association for creating convenient facilities under which the supporters of the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture might organize themselves for election purposes, provided a sufficient number of the locals expressed a desire for such action and subscribed the amount of money necessary to meet the prospective expenses of it.

2. In meeting, immediately following the convention, your board gave careful consideration to your resolution, decided upon the proper interpretation of it and delegated to the executive the responsibility of carrying out your instructions, having found it quite impossible to take the time in meeting of the entire board to work out a detailed plan and policy.

3. We dealt with the resolution at greater length but finally had to leave the working out of detailed plans to the Central Secretary. These plans, however, were re-submitted to it and confirmed before action was taken by the Central office. Also the whole general plan of organization, which it was thought wise to recommend, was submitted to the full Board of Directors and unanimously endorsed by it before being submitted to the June conventions.

4. So many have been the activities arising out of your instructions, so vitally important have the developments been which have taken place, so fraught has been the whole undertaking with peril to the association on the one hand and promise of a great ultimate good on the other, that in considering a review of the same to yourselves the executive concluded that it could not be done in a paragraph or two in this report. They, therefore, instructed the secretary to deal with the subject in an address.

5. We desire, however, to point attention to certain facts relative to these activities and particularly such as relate to the work at the head office, the large amount of labor and expense incurred there and the drain upon the time of the members of the executive.

Locals Respond

6. All locals in the province were circularized as early as feasible and through a questionnaire asked to declare themselves as directed by your resolution and to forward such contributions as they were willing to make to help defray the expenses of the gatherings if they desired that they be called.

7. The response from most constituencies was exceedingly gratifying. Nearly all the locals that replied were enthusiastically in favor of holding the meetings and cash contributions from the locals ranged all the way from \$3.00 to \$110. A detailed statement of contributions by constituencies will be presented later. An audited statement has been submitted to all contributing locals and such portion of their contributions as was not required for expenses of the Central were paid to the political committees of the respective constituencies in proportion to the total contributions received from the locals in each.

8. Meetings were then called in all the constituencies of the province during the month of June. The executive had instructed the Central secretary to attend as many of them as he could, accompanied by another member of the executive wherever possible, and he succeeded during an exceedingly strenuous three weeks in attending and addressing 14 of the 16, so that at each meeting there were present two or more directors of the association.

9. The actual direct expenses of the Central, such as literature, advertising, circularizing, postage, hall rent and

Review of Activities of Year—

Questions of Importance

Dealt With

travelling expenses were charged to fund but no portion of the salary, either of the Central Secretary or other employees, except salaries of those directly employed on the work at the office, were so charged. While it was understood that you did not intend that the association should spend any of its moneys in holding these conventions it was yet not thought fitting to charge the fund with its proportionate share of such overhead expenses as managerial salary, office rental, etc., and we trust that your wishes in this regard were properly interpreted by us.

10. At each of the 16 conventions a political organization for the constituency was created. A constituency committee was elected with charge over the political organization work of its constituency free from and outside of the Grain Growers' Association. Each constituency committee elected an executive. All of these executives were later called together at Regina and this meeting in turn created a provincial committee under the chairmanship of Mr. W. J. Orchard. This committee appointed a provincial executive and this body has employed a permanent secretary, in the person of Mr. R. M. Johnson, with offices in Regina. There is now no official relationship between the association and the political organization but, between the two, there is and has all along been friendly co-operation for the furtherance of the cause which we all hold dear.

Liberty Drive

11. Closely related to the matter referred to in the preceding chapter and arising out of that activity was a joint canvass by the new political group, The Grain Growers' Guide and the association. All of you are familiar with the publicity which preceded the Liberty Drive and with what was its main purpose.

12. Though in some portions of the province the canvass has not yet been completed the amounts below stated were contributed to the funds indicated up to December 31.

To S.G.G.A., fees.....	\$ 9,312.13
To G.G. Guide, subscriptions.....	18,871.29
To political fund direct.....	40,965.56
To items not yet appropriated.....	5,408.38
Total receipts.....	\$74,557.36
To political fund direct.....	40,965.56
To political fund from Guide commissions (approximately).....	9,000.00
Total to political fund.....	\$49,965.56

13. It may be noted that the actual increase of membership to the association from this very extensive canvass, in which around 2,000 took part, was but small. The fees collected were for the most part from old members and often applied for 1920. Such a canvass extending all over the province, ought in our opinion to have added many thousands to the membership of the association.

14. It may be well worth mentioning that the political organization has progressed most in those portions of the province where the association is strongest in membership. There may be peril that the farmers of the province generally, not realizing fully the fundamental necessity of keeping up the strength of the association as the educational and propagandist body, may turn their expectations too largely to the new political organization, through which they hope to elect men of their own choice to parliament. But this body cannot possibly be the permanent influence in the province which the association has long been and which it must continue to be if the economic wrongs under which agriculture in the West suffers

are ever to be righted. Furthermore, your cause has always prospered best where The Grain Growers' Guide is most freely read and certainly no election organization, competent as that of Saskatchewan is, can ever take the place of the association or The Grain Growers' Guide.

Meetings

15. In the year the executive held twelve meetings.

16. Besides its members attended the various meetings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Individual members of the executive attended also various important public conferences, the constituency political meetings and a large number of local gatherings throughout the province.

1919 Membership

17. The funds of the organization department were greatly improved during 1919. Expenditure for printing and literature were cut down by more than 60% and the salary item, as you will note in the financial report, is also less than during the preceding year in spite of a general increase of salaries to employees individually.

18. The membership fees for 1919, were the largest ever received in any year by the association, but this fact is largely accounted for by the increase of the annual membership fee to Central from 50c. to \$1.00. Growth of membership was no doubt retarded by the calamitous crop failure which affected fully half the province and that the half in which the association has for a number of years had its largest number of active and aggressive locals. We are pleased, therefore, to be able to report that the membership, including life members, for 1919, some of the fees for which have been received since the close of the financial year, is approximately 36,000.

The Legal Bureau will be reported separately.

Publicity

19. Publicity work of the association was carried on during the year as actively as ever and certainly the association and its work has received an amount of publicity through the press of this province that could scarcely have been hoped for, in spite of the fact that not all of our activities have been in full harmony with the evident desire of those in control of the important dailies of the province.

Life Membership

20. The number of life memberships written during the year is somewhat disappointing, being only 225, and it is sincerely to be hoped that greater efforts will be made during the ensuing year, especially in those areas where the crop has been profitable to bring a large number of our members into permanent relationship with the association through life membership.

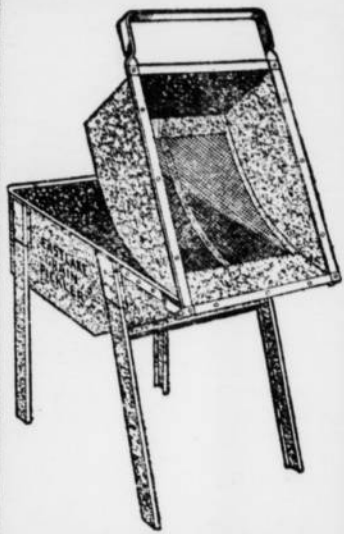
Improved Finances

21. We are pleased to be able to report that the funds of the organization department, which had been seriously depleted by the deficit of the years 1917 and 1918 have fully recovered the standing which they had prior to that time as you will see by the financial statement of the department.

22. As reported a year ago the association holds \$20,000 of Greater Production Bonds, being an investment of the balance of the fund contributed for the Patriotic Acre undertaking, received too late to be used in the manner and for the purpose for which they were intended. An amount of \$1,600 has now accumulated by way of interest on these bonds. We beg to suggest that you authorize the expenditure of the accumulated interest for the support of such worthy cause as you may name and we recommend to your consideration the Children's Pavilion in connection with the Sanatorium at Fort Qu'Appelle, the excellent work of which is province-wide and will appeal to all.

Separate Trading Convention

23. This year for the first time a Trading Convention has been held as authorized under the amendments to the constitution effected last year. This meeting was entitled to and received a report



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H CATER Dept. G,
BRANDON, MAN.

of the activities of the Trading Department of the association, but it has been held that a similar report must also be made to the full convention which, after all, is the governing body and responsible for the activities of all departments.

24. The Trading Convention will present to you certain recommendations regarding which you will require to make pronouncements.

Trading Department

25. It will be remembered that in his report to the last annual convention the auditor recommended setting aside \$40,000 to meet probable losses in binder twine on hand at the time inventory was taken, the value of which for 1919 sale was then not known, but which in the opinion of the trade and of the executive was likely to be considerably less than it cost.

26. The purpose of the auditor was to place these moneys in reserve so that they could not be disbursed as profits and his recommendation having been approved by the convention was of course carried out. When twine prices were finally announced in the spring, as you are aware, they were two cents lower than for 1918. This, together with the cost of interest, storage and insurance meant a loss on the cost value of four cents per pound to the association.

27. It may be argued that since your business is co-operative and not run for gain on capital, this twine ought not to have been sold to the members and locals for less than its actual cost to the association, and especially so since all of it had been secured to meet the need of locals only from whom we had actual requisitions on hand, and it is true that even at that the members would yet have received their twine at much lower prices than they would have had to pay had the Grain Growers never entered the business.

28. It has been our experience, however, that our locals want all goods at the lowest prices immediately obtainable, probably trusting to the Central to find some means of making sufficient profit out of them on other commodities to make up any deficit that may thus occur on goods, the value of which has decreased while on hand.

Discontinuing Catalogues

29. Since November, 1917, the association had been running a branch office at Winnipeg. A grocery and general goods' catalogue had from time to time been issued and mailed to all members. Through this branch co-operative stores also were being supplied with groceries. The branch was opened principally in prosecuting the fight which the association had been putting up for several years and always with a considerable drain upon its earnings, against the organized attempt on the part of the retail dealers and the wholesale grocers to boycott all co-operative stores.

30. It was our hope that having opened this office at Winnipeg and placed ourselves in position to supply a full line of groceries at competitive prices, both wholesale and in individual orders our locals and members would find the service sufficiently attractive to give us a turnover big enough to carry the cost and to warrant opening distributing warehouses at several points in Saskatchewan. In this we were disappointed.

31. While a considerable business was done it was found that the work involved, the accounting and the correspondence incurred and the insistence of many locals that we supply them on credit with all its inevitable accounting, banking, interest and bad debt cost, made the business unprofitable. At the same time our fight for the recognition of co-operative stores on the same basis as stores run purely for profit of their owners was gaining for co-operative merchandising an important victory. When it became evident that the boycott was definitely broken, that nearly all the wholesale grocers were prepared to supply co-operative stores at regular wholesale prices and as the heavy loss we were facing on binder twine made curtailment essential, it was thought that you would not wish further to carry on this branch at a loss. Consequently we ceased issuing the catalogue and closed out the branch pending your decision as to future policy.

32. Our mail order catalogue was

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There are 76,000 users of the patented CaloriC Pipeless Furnace in Canada, the United States and Alaska. Every user a living reason why YOU should have a CaloriC. Every user a proof and pledge that your family will enjoy increased comfort and economy when the CaloriC comes into your home.

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I feel the CaloriC has paid for itself already this winter in the saving of fuel. With 15¢-nite it has heated my nine-room house, upstairs and down, comfortably all winter and it has been forty below zero at times.
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The CaloriC heats homes of 18 rooms or less through one register. Saves building cost in new homes because it requires but one chimney in the house and eliminates the expense of many mantels, fireplaces and fittings. Installed in old homes without plumbing or alterations, usually in a day. Burns any fuel. Sold on a money-back guarantee to heat your home to 70° in coldest weather. NOW, before spring house-cleaning, is the most practical time for installation. Write today for CaloriC book giving full details.

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Manufactured and Guaranteed by
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BLUE CROSS

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MICKELSON'S BLUE CROSS CALF MEAL contains nourishing, flesh-building qualities that keeps your calves "in better trim" than any other substitute.

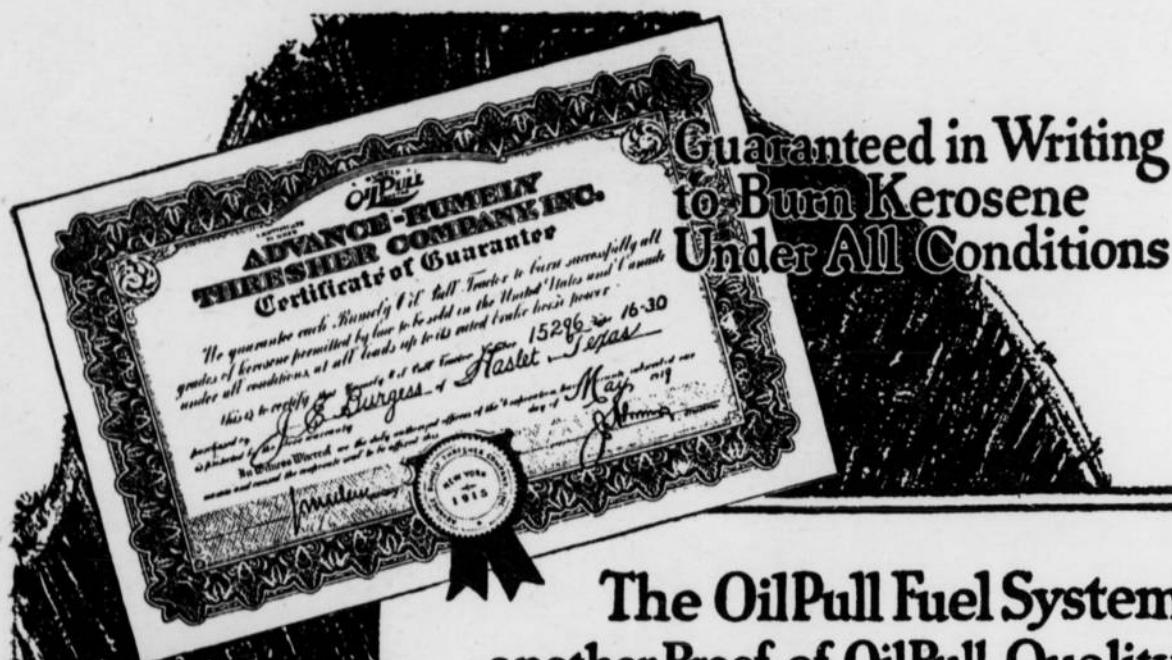
Also try the Blue Cross Stock Food Tonics, Brown Liniment, White Liniment, Colic Cure, Poultry Tonic, Hoof Ointment, Physic Balls and other Blue Cross Farm Remedies.

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The OilPull Fuel System -another Proof of OilPull Quality

WHAT are the reasons behind the remarkable 10-year OilPull record of performance?

One of these reasons is to be found in the OilPull fuel system—it is the most efficient and economical fuel system yet devised for tractor use.

This system, patented and owned by the Advance-Rumely Company, enables the OilPull to operate on all grades of kerosene, under all conditions and at all loads to its full rated brake horsepower. But more than that—the Company absolutely guarantees this in writing—with no reservations and with no time limit.

But the success of the OilPull as a cheap fuel tractor is due to more than just its carburetor or the details of its fuel system. The successful oil burning tractor must be made, not "made over." A converted gasoline motor does not make an economical kerosene burning tractor.

The method of handling kerosene necessitates entirely different construction of the entire machine. The OilPull was originally designed and is built from the ground up

to use kerosene for fuel—the motor, carburetor, cooling system—every part is built especially for that purpose.

The result is that no matter whether the OilPull is being used in drawbar or belt work, running at full load or light load, in wet weather or dry, coldest winter or hottest summer, any time, any place—cheap kerosene, is its fuel.

The OilPull has proved time and time again in public contests, its ability to plow an acre at the lowest cost and to use the least fuel per horsepower. Not one of the 15,000 OilPull owners but who will attest to the satisfaction and superiority of the OilPull as a cheap fuel burner.

And this OilPull oil fuel system merely typifies the high quality of OilPull construction throughout—is but one of the many reasons why thinking farmers place full confidence in the ability of the OilPull to give them dependable, economical service.

There are four sizes of the guaranteed, oil burning, oil cooled OilPull—12-20, 16-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H. P. 29 factory branches and 3,000 authorized dealers guarantee near-at-hand service. The OilPull catalog on request.

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There is a gold mine of dead horses lying around you. Skin them before they rot. I am at present paying:—

Extra Large	\$10.00 to \$8.00	Medium	\$7.00 to \$6.00
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Write for prices of cattle hides and furs. They are all bringing extremely high prices.

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If ordered together we send both machines for only \$19.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$19.50 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today. Don't delay.

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something of an experiment. It was well put up and the values it offered were equal to those of the greatest mail order houses doing business from Winnipeg, but the response from our members was not sufficiently great to warrant its continuance. Perhaps this was because, as one outraged Grain Grower stated in a letter to the office, "I can buy just as cheap from Eaton's." He seemed to have expected that we could and should undersell any and everybody and if we couldn't he would not buy from us. Nor is this letter by any means the only evidence which has come to our notice of this attitude towards your trading activities. We trust, however, that not many of our members have so narrow a conception of co-operative merchandising. If they have, they are demanding the impossible.

A Conservative Policy

33. Peculiar difficulties have beset the business of the trading department almost from the day of its inception. More than half of your members have had four partial crop failures during the six years the department has been operating. The war broke out before the business was properly under way and from then until now trade conditions have been difficult in the extreme even to old-established and well organized firms with unlimited capital. Many lines of goods have been exceedingly difficult to obtain and prices have been most unstable. The earnings on much of your business is on the basis of quantity rather than value. In some commodities the margin of profit has been reduced to a point where it is difficult to make expenses and only if a large turnover is secured can such be continued.

34. Our experience with advancing prices and constantly increasing cost of doing business has been that the ratio of gross earnings to total turnover has actually decreased, while the ratio of expenses of the department to sales have greatly increased. A given profit on say a pound of binder twine selling at 12½¢ may show a net gain while the same profit per pound when twine sells at 25¢ might not cover the cost of doing business.

35. This all means that there is now no important commodity handled by us which our competition has not been a factor in causing others to sell at prices leaving very little earnings to this branch of the trade. On the other hand, there are, as you are doubtless aware, very few of those commodities not handled by us on which the dealers' profits, either in the wholesale or retail trade, are to-day a smaller percentage of their sale price than was the case when that price was on a pre-war basis. We may well ask ourselves why this is so.

36. Those branches of the business which have entailed proportionately the greatest outlay for accounting, correspondence, advertising, adjustments, credits, etc., have been those which were purchased by our members in small volume orders. The office expense on a fifty dollar order of groceries was often as great as on a car of coal or flour, and with the great increase in the cost of doing business all small order business lost its attractiveness. So it was decided in midsummer to confine the business of the department as much as possible to those commodities usually handled in transactions of greater individual volume, such as coal, flour, lumber and builders' supplies, fencing material, twine, etc. This policy was concurred in by the Central Board.

Twine Carry-over

37. The most serious problem facing the department at present is its prospective loss on binder twine now on hand. There is every prospect that though other commodities are still rising in price, binder twine will be cheaper than in 1919, even should the present adverse exchange rate continue. This is of course good news to the farmers generally and especially to thousands of them who required little or no binder twine last year, but it will entail an enormous loss on the huge quantities carried over at the head of the lakes, and of this loss your trading department will suffer a portion. Every reasonable precaution was taken to avoid the chances of a big carry-over. Requisitions were in hand

Continued on Page 44

Saskatchewan G.G.A. Policy

Secretary Musselman at Annual Convention Deals With Important Matters of Association Functions

NOTE.—The following is part of address delivered by J. B. Musselman, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, at the annual convention in Saskatoon, on Thursday, Feb. 12, 1920.

JUST as the Association progressed in its conception of the problems of the grain trade so also has it progressed along lines not originally in the thought or purpose of its founders.

Had someone seriously proposed to the first meeting of Grain Growers 19 years ago that this newly born, though exceedingly vociferous youngster should become the champion of woman suffrage and a bone-dry Canada, or that it should challenge the old political parties, he would have been examined for lunacy. Yet we long ago discovered that the open bar is a challenge to all that we hold most dear, and that we could not establish a true democracy while denying the franchise to half the adult population. Last but not least we have discovered that we cannot hope to secure adjustment of our economic grievances through any of the old political parties.

As our education has progressed we have learned a yet more important lesson; namely that though women may vote and men keep sober, or the farmer were to secure full value for all his products there will yet remain abundant opportunity to filch their hard won earnings from the untiring tillers of the soil who greet the morning sun with a whistled tune or a song from the seat of seeder or plow, and whom his weary declining rays find still toiling bravely on.

Were every other economic inequality corrected full opportunity for the enrichment and vulgar aggrandisement of the ignoble few at the cost of the children of the soil will yet remain as long as we will stoop under the lash of that greatest of all modern slave drivers the high protective tariff.

This then is the mighty task you have set yourselves; to win your freedom from this modern buccaneer who robs you with as little compunction as was felt by the rovers of the Caribbean Sea, albeit the trick is accomplished by a method more cultured and less perilous to those for whose profit it is perpetrated.

Association Not a Party

It ought not to be necessary to advance reasons to you why the Association may not become a political party, but there are still those who are not convinced on this point.

The Association is an industrial organization. The prime purpose of its existence is safeguarding the interests of the farmers as a class. It professes to speak for the class. For full effectiveness it requires a membership of the largest possible number of the farmers. It was promoted and is supported by the personal contributions of farmers with all shades of political opinion.

The Association is also a commercial body, incorporated under a private act giving it wide and unusual powers that ought not to be granted to a political party. These arguments apply also to the locals. Suppose the Association were an Opposition party, either provincially or federally, would not its every request be looked upon with suspicion? Or suppose it were the majority party and had to stand all the abuses that every party in power has to stand, what would happen to it?

Proper Grouping of Electors

There are many and equally conclusive reasons why a political party should not be confined to a vocational class. After all, the greatest problem in securing a true expression of the people in our legislative halls, even in a democracy, is not so much how the people vote as that they don't vote. The method by

which the electors are to express themselves seems less important when we consider that not 20% of them would go near the polls if left entirely to the pressure of their individual sense of responsibility as citizens. Nevertheless government must be carried on even though only a portion of the people care to have a voice in it, or assume any responsibility for it, and though most of them have a foolish notion that they can enjoy all the privileges and benefits of a true democracy while shirking its responsibilities.

For democratic expression of themselves in matters of legislation the electors obviously must group themselves somehow, so that there cannot be independence of action under which each would vote for any citizen his fancy might direct. To establish a correct basis for grouping electors is one of the most important tasks of the new movement and its greatest hope lies in this. If it fails at this point it will inevitably fail in its quest for a democracy of true equity.

No class, and least of all a vocational class, seeks political power merely for the sake of gratifying its vanity or the satisfaction of winning elections. It must have some kind of political platform or program as an objective. If this is truly a program for legislation for the benefit of the particular class involved, it will attract only members of that class. Labor unions are drawn together in their common desire for recognition in industry, for wholesome working environment, for good wages, employment for all, etc., but no such program would make a political platform, and for that reason labor unions as such have kept out of politics.

The New National Policy is in no sense a class platform. It is properly termed a national policy for it seeks to preserve and conserve the legitimate interests of all citizens as they relate to the welfare of society as a whole. How then can we say to some of our fellow advocates of this policy, you shall have a voice, and to others, you shall not, in selecting the representatives who are to seek to make this policy effective in legislation. We should at the very outset be proving ourselves false to our professions of democracy.

Farmers not Unanimous

The fruit growers of British Columbia are high protectionists. So are many of the farmers of Ontario and Quebec, who carry on their business near manufacturing centres. The farmers of Nova Scotia look largely to the New England states for their market. The economic interests of New Brunswick farmers differ from those of Alberta, and the Quebec habitants who live on the production of hay and dairy products are not concerned particularly about questions of tariff and taxation.

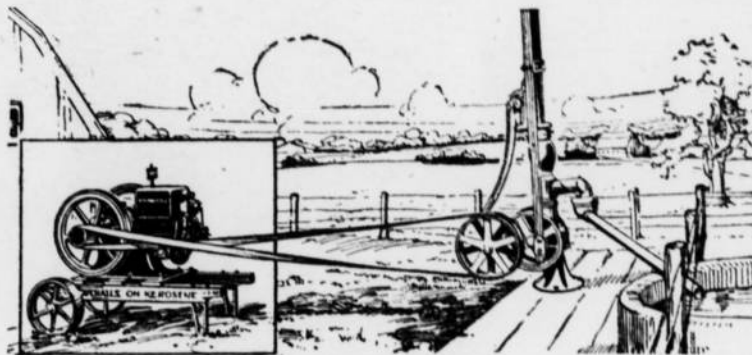
In all the provinces we have farmers living side by side, operating adjoining farms, raising and selling the same kind of products who yet hold diametrically opposed views on questions of economic interest as they relate to national fiscal policy. All the farmers might be brought into an organization for securing higher prices for farm products and better farm help which are questions of strictly vocational class interest, but not on questions of fiscal policy. Therefore all efforts at class political party organization can but fail nationally though, of course, they may have temporary local successes. At the same time the attempt would alienate other classes from support of the platform as each class fears the political domination of other classes. We farmers would not want, for instance, the O.B.U. to control parliament, no more should the farmers as a class seek to control it.



J. B. Musselman.

The Farm Drudge

“ Handyman
“ Chore Boy
“ Burden Bearer



THESE nicknames and others are frequently attached to the good kerosene engine of which we sing the praises. But, since it is a very serious and practical prose song, the engine shall here be called strictly by its proper name—International.

International Kerosene Engines are annually doing millions of hours of work: Annually taking the menial, toilsome, everyday farm jobs—pumping, sawing, separator turning, washing, grinding, shelling, etc.—off the lame shoulders of grateful men, women and children the nation over: Annually adding to the service that makes farm leisure possible and farm life more than ever worth while.

International quality in general and International Kerosene Engine quality in particular are everywhere admitted and admired. These engines are reliable, simple, long-lasting and economical. Among the sizes—1½, 3, and 6-h. p.—is your correct size. See the International agent.

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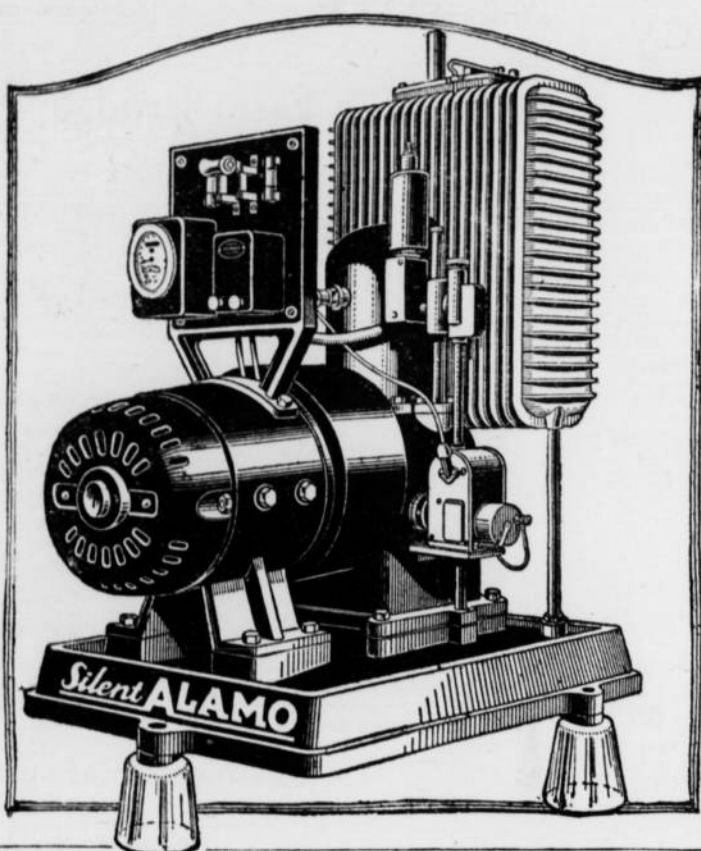
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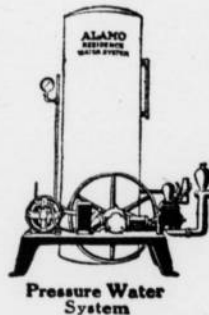
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Weapon Used Against Us

While in Canada no class has formed a political party of any strength we have yet suffered from class domination of government. This evil cannot be corrected, however, by substituting the domination of one class for that of another.

The thing we want cannot be accomplished by farmers alone. True in Saskatchewan the farmers could, if they would, elect nearly every member, but what of that? Were we to elect every member in the West, we must yet have the support of those of all classes in all the provinces who believe as we do if we would secure the overthrow of special privilege.

The weapon used against us most to-day is the assertion that we are seeking a class domination and it behooves us to do everything in our power to offset this, not by professions alone, but by effectively making it untrue. This new political movement was not created to advance individuals in public life or to destroy others, but to gain legislation otherwise unattainable.

Selecting Candidates

Sound character and proven convictions are a first essential in the men to be selected, but so-called convictions which are not established on an intelligent understanding of the problems involved are in reality not convictions at all and are very liable to change when brought into contact with subtle opposing factors as they will be at Ottawa. Given men of character, convictions and understanding, we must select those most likely to be effective. There is more than voting to be done at Ottawa. How can men be effective in parliament if they are not capable of analyzing the legislation before the House and understanding its relations to all our complex national economy. To be effective then we must send our ablest as well as our dependable men to parliament, and amongst them we need some who are not farmers. There must be a few lawyers on our side for without them your group would be seriously handicapped, and there need to be men in numbers who have had previous parliamentary experience either provincially or federally or both. It is a childish notion that only those who have never held political positions are to be trusted.

Ontario Misinterpreted

Ontario has been pointed to by many as an example of the success of a class party, but this is not a true representation of what has taken place there. In that province the U.F.O. secured a great increase in membership by capitalizing the tremendous antagonism which existed against the Union government, and the Hearst administration was defeated largely because it was believed to be practically an adjunct of that government. The U.F.O. did not as an organization actually go into politics. The local farmers' clubs did.

Their basis of organization in Ontario is not just the same as ours. Farmers' clubs were organized there long before the U.F.O. and they still practice an independence of that body, and of each other based on their independent and earlier creation.

The Government had organized these clubs, had generously subsidized and lectured them free of charge and carefully kept each isolated from the others, as governments of the old school are wont to do. It thought it had them thoroughly sterilized so that they might not become infected with the dangerous Western bacillus of independent joint action and slip out from under government control. But it awoke one morning—for all governments do occasionally awake—to find that its kitten had grown to be a tiger. The clubs had got together in the U.F.O. It was then that the U.F.O. was snubbed, ignored and thwarted only to arouse it to action. As this same government had many enemies it was easy to foresee a fight. But the political landslide which occurred was as great a surprise to the farmers as to any. The U.F.O. had an entire membership in the whole of Ontario of 40,000 but the farmers' candidates polled a total vote of 168,000 in a little over half the province. Many thousands of those who voted for them had no particular attachment to the Union and some of the candidates had had no previous connection with it. Thousands

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were out simply to defeat the Hearst Government and, as is well known, cannot be depended upon as permanent supporters of the new group.

Federal Problem Different

It is well understood by those who know conditions in Ontario that a like support cannot be relied upon in a federal election. That contest will be of a different order entirely. From present indications the government will have become the "mildly-protectionist party" or "the plu-perfect patriots" when it again appeals to the electorate and, after all, a large percentage of the people, including many of the farmers in Ontario, are still protectionists. We gain nothing by deceiving ourselves with over confidence.

It is then apparent that a vocational class political organization, such as one of farmers, should not be attempted, because:—

1. No class may safely be entrusted with the power of government.
2. The farmers of Canada do not own a common economic interest.
3. They cannot nearly all be brought to support a common fiscal policy.
4. Democracy demands that every citizen of like views on national issues be given his fair voice in selecting those who are to endeavor to enact these views in legislation.
5. Without the support of other classes farmers cannot attain their desired end in federal legislation.

The new political organization in Saskatchewan was, therefore, created independent of the Grain Growers' Association, though of course the great bulk of the members and probably all of the officers will be found in its ranks.

Creating Provincial Committee

The last official act of the Association in connection with the new group was calling a provincial meeting composed of the executives of the sixteen constituency committees.

As it was not feasible to call this meeting immediately following the June convention the executive of the Association invited the 16 constituency chairmen to meet with it and discuss the course to be pursued. These together constituted themselves a provisional provincial political committee and proceeded to arrange for the provincial meeting. To draft an agenda was quite possible but after most careful study it was evident that such a body could not have a binding constitution. An election organization cannot be a centrally-governed body like an industrial organization. Each constituency must be fully independent and the provincial meeting must inevitably be a conference with power only to advise the constituencies. With infinite care a set of rules to govern the committee that such a meeting would appoint were, however, prepared as also a set of recommendations to the constituencies. These were submitted to the entire provisional committee before being presented to the general meeting by which they were accepted with only one change of importance. But since there has been some misunderstanding regarding this amended clause it requires notice here.

This clause suggested that the directors of the Grain Growers' Association, being principally responsible for the educational and propagandist work in support of the platform, be present at any provincial meeting and that the provisional committee being the 16 chairmen and the six members of the executive of the Association should be the permanent provincial committee. There was objection by some because there is no absolute assurance that all directors of the Association will in each year be supporters of the political group, though, of course, no one could honorably accept office in the Association who cannot support its platform. Some also thought that this would give the Association too direct a connection with the political movement for its own good and the clause was altered. But the mere suggestion, of which the directors of the Association had no previous intimation, has been interpreted by some as an attempt on the part of the directors of the Association to retain control of the political movement.

This provincial political conference will be composed of anywhere from 80 to 90 political representatives, and

Continued on Page 42

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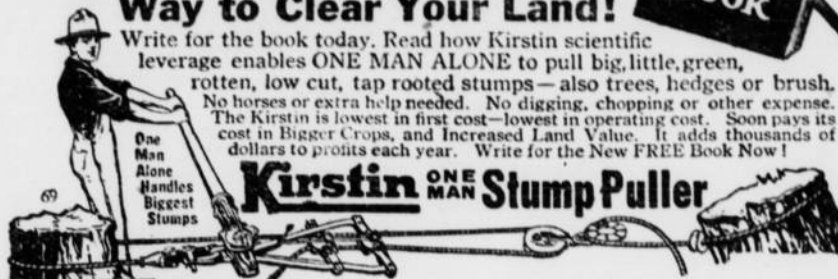
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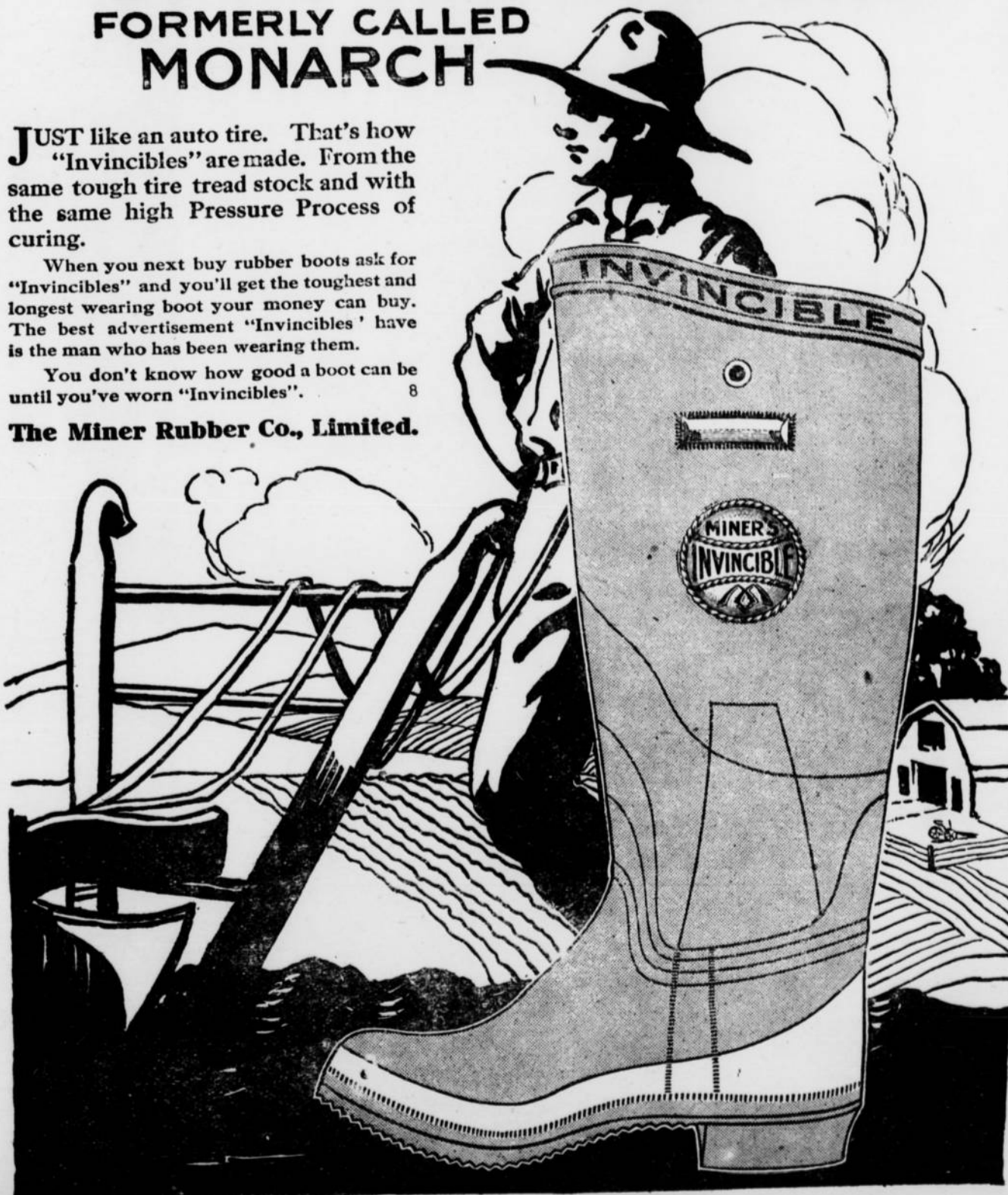
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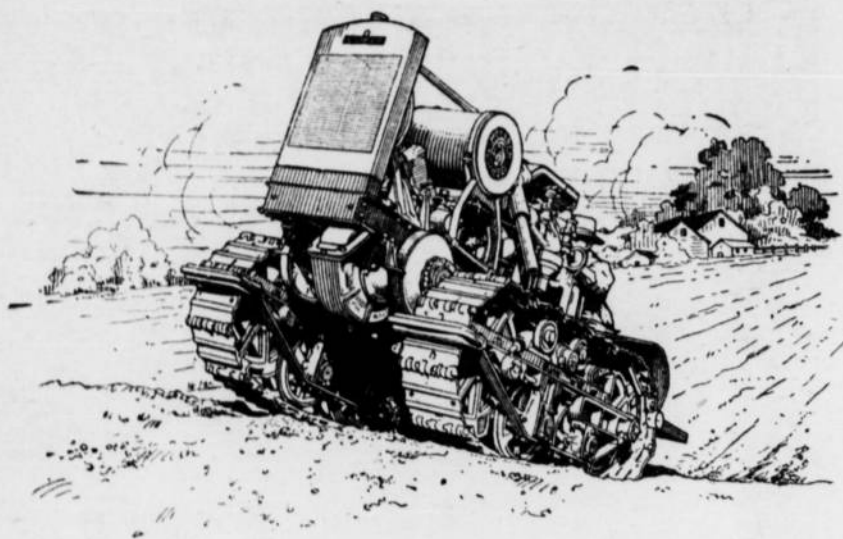
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S.G.G.A. Legal Bureau Report

Showing Variety of Cases Dealt With and Value of Expert Advice

FOLLOWING our custom in recent years we are again presenting a separate report on the Legal Bureau.

This work has been of real importance and value to agriculture, one event alone causing the year to stand out as one of the most striking in the history of the association.

During the year the Legal Bureau was placed on a new basis, Major C. E. Gregory, K.C., of the firm of Gregory, Seaborn and Pope, having been appointed legal adviser to the association, with offices located next to those of the association in the Farmers' Building, Regina. By this appointment the members of the association are assured of legal advice on cases submitted to the Bureau from a lawyer who is in full sympathy with the movement, and who, in the important cases which he has conducted for individual members and for the association has rendered highly valuable service, not only to them, but to all farmers.

A Variety of Cases

Many kinds of cases were dealt with, including claims for the loss of stock while out in pasture, losses through the wrong billing of cattle at the port of entry from the States, claims against railway companies for loss of hay by fire, liability of railways for leakages during transit, a claim against a railway company for damage to threshing outfit at a public crossing, questions on the Dower Law, liability for cost of boring well where curbing was defective, claim against colliery company for ear of coal delivered, the draft for which had previously been paid, claims for crops eaten by cattle on unfenced land, question of wrongful seizure of grain, illegal over-dockage and short weights, claims for refunds of goods paid for and not delivered, and requests for the recovery of watches held by repairers. Even several cases of domestic trouble and requests for the help of the bureau in securing the release of prisoners, were submitted and sympathetically considered.

Cases Completed

One life insurance claim for \$5,000 which the company declined to pay was taken up. The widow, having no money, and not knowing how to proceed, decided to let the matter go. The case was, however, brought to the attention of the bureau by the local association, and was placed in the hands of Geo. H. Barr, K.C. After some excellent work by him and a threat to take action, which would have involved undesirable publicity, the company in question paid over the money to the widow.

Another member paid cash in 1918 for a tractor which proved quite unsatisfactory, and for which the company refused to make settlement. The case was placed in the hands of the bureau and, after considerable correspondence had passed it was found that the company was endeavoring, by correspondence with the purchaser, to get behind the bureau. The member was advised to leave the matter entirely in our hands. After months of effort the total amount paid for the machine was refunded, and the machine shipped back to the company.

In another machine case a very lengthy correspondence took place in an endeavour to persuade the company to see the case from the purchaser's point of view, and on the company suing the member, the bureau entered a defence for him, and eventually the company settled the matter by giving him a new engine.

A number of machine cases are pending, while in many others the bureau has been compelled to advise farmers that they had no case against the companies owing to the fact that they had not observed their own part of the contract.

Three cases relating to the killing of animals on the track were successfully dealt with during the year, settlements satisfactory to the claimants being obtained after the companies had disclaimed liability.

A peculiar case was brought to the attention of the bureau from Maple Creek. A farmer purchased a money order for \$7.60, which he mailed to the Pearson's Magazine Publishing Company, New York. This order was intercepted by the postal authorities on the ground that the magazine was not permitted entrance into Canada. Every attempt to secure the return of the money having failed on the ground that the war was not over—this was in August, 1919—the matter was referred to the Legal Bureau. A strong letter of protest was forwarded to the post office inspector, in which it was suggested that the difficulty might easily be overcome by allowing the purchaser of the order to cancel it. As a result the money was refunded almost exactly three years after the time the money order had been issued.

Unreasonable Members

Members are sometimes unreasonable in their complaints. Some three months ago a member complained that a piano purchased by him from a Regina firm as a new instrument had been misrepresented, that it was in fact an old second-hand instrument and useless and accused the dealer of dishonesty. A representative of the association was shown the business-books of the firm, which absolutely established that the piano was new, and had been sold at only a small profit. The dealer gave a written undertaking to take back the instrument, refund the whole of the purchase money, and pay the cost of shipping the instrument back to Regina if it was found on examination not to be as represented. The purchaser, however, has not seen fit to take advantage of the offer.

Farmers' Steel & Wire Co.

Another case dealt with by G. H. Barr, K.C., was in connection with the Farmers' Steel & Wire Company, and Home Bank, which concerned notes given by some three hundred farmers throughout the province to the Farmers' Steel & Wire Co. Some of these cases had been tried, and so far as could be ascertained, in all cases where the bank obtained the notes before maturity they succeeded in their action against the makers of the notes. This matter was taken up with the solicitors to the bank, and an agreement secured with the bank to accept two-thirds of the principle and accrued interest on all notes of which they are the holders in due course, on condition that the bank secure at least \$15,000. The total amount of the notes and interest was \$35,150.98, which, in case this settlement was accepted by the makers of the notes, meant a saving to them of nearly \$12,000.

In August last a circular was mailed to each of the farmers stating the facts, but there was almost no response.

A further case in which Mr. Barr was concerned was that of Jones vs. Kerr. Mr. Jones, of Netherhill, a life member of the association, sued Kerr on an agreement under which Jones was to plough 1,200 acres of land at Millersdale and Brock. The defendant had agreed to purchase a Sawyer-Massey 27-50 gas tractor of the value of \$4,000 to be used by plaintiff in the work, to become the property of the plaintiff at the close of the contract. He also agreed to purchase from the plaintiff a Rumely engine at the price of \$2,800 to be used by the plaintiff and to be paid for in full by the defendant on or before the first day of April, 1918.

Certain differences arose between Jones and Kerr, and the latter declined to make any payment for the work done until these differences were adjusted. Considerable correspondence took place between the Legal Bureau and Kerr in an endeavor to obtain a settlement, and upon these efforts failing, Jones was advised to place the matter in the hands of Mr. Barr, who brought an action against Kerr, and obtained judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of \$5,619.48, with interest and costs.

Emerson-Brantingham vs. Schofield

The outstanding event of the year
Continued on Page 45

Directors' Report

Continued from Page 9

keenly felt and more sincerely advocated there than in the districts where our farmers have been more prosperous. The government of the province is to be commended for its prompt action in relieving the situation by the distribution of flour, coal, etc., and for the measures taken for free transportation of both feed and stock. Early in the fall your board was alive to the urgent need for seed and feed, and in this connection we met the Wheat Board and urged upon them the necessity of retaining all grain suitable for seed, convenient to these areas.

The severe winter set in unusually early and this, coupled with the scarcity of feed, has been exceedingly hard on draft animals, and the fact that only a very small proportion of the land is ready to be seeded creates a condition for some of our members which this convention may wish to discuss.

In this connection there is the ever-increasing cost of all commodities which the government, the Board of Commerce, or any other body seems unable to control, and so far as the producers, especially of hogs, are concerned, the efforts of the Board of Commerce place them in a state of greater uncertainty than ever and undoubtedly will lead to a considerable decrease in production. We are strongly of the opinion that organized agriculture should have been fully represented on this board.

National Marketing of Wheat

Another question which will require your careful and thoughtful consideration is that of National Marketing of Wheat. A resolution passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture will come before you in order that you may express your attitude on this important question, whether you wish the principle to be established that all speculation in the grain trade shall be abolished or that the grain exchange, with its erratic and autocratic domination of the open market, shall again be allowed to continue operations. Many articles dealing with this subject are appearing from time to time in the press prompted by interested parties who desire to prejudice your minds against any system of national marketing. Strenuous efforts have been, and are still being made to belittle the work of the Wheat Board and the value of participation certificates, and organized attempts, emanating from Winnipeg, were made to purchase participation certificates through elevator agents and local associations for much below their value. We did all we possibly could to counteract this by circularizing our locals and giving publicity to these facts.

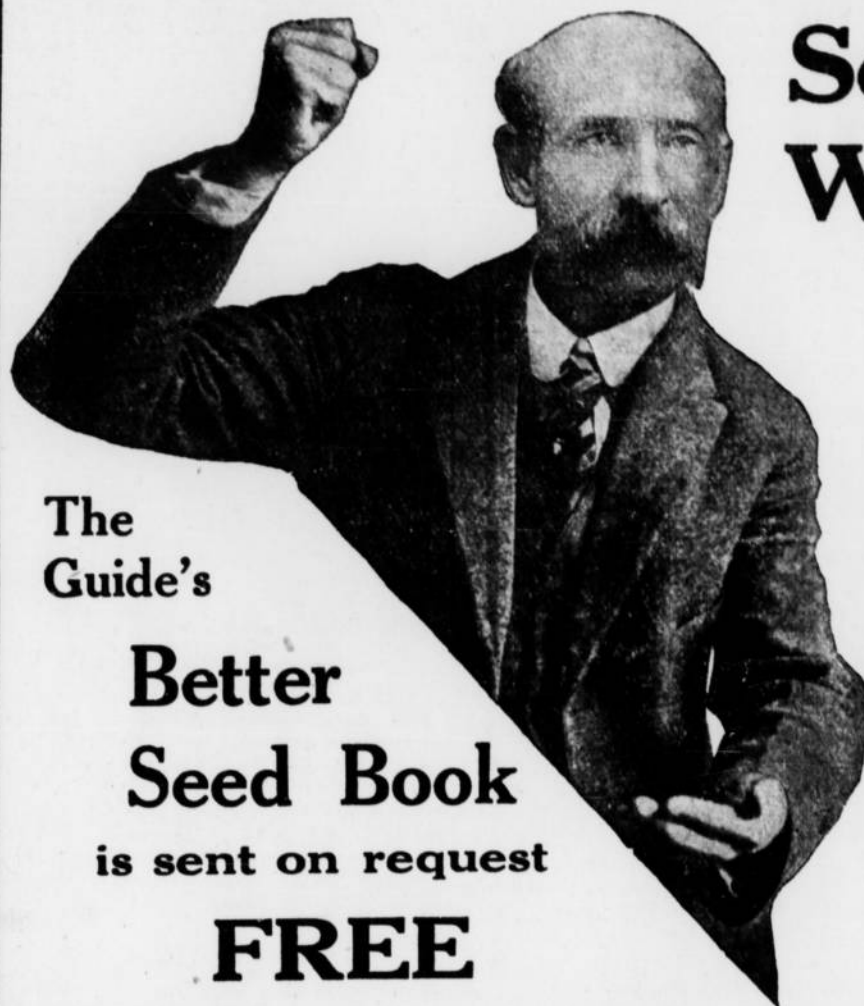
Political Action

At the meeting of the board, held the day following the last convention, your resolution regarding federal political action was fully considered. We decided that its purpose was to provide facilities for the creation of a democratic organization for the purpose of securing the nomination and election of representatives to parliament who can be depended upon to support the Farmers' Platform, now known as the New National Policy, and we delegated to the executive the working out of details which we think has been done to the satisfaction of all.

We would say that the many efforts to cast suspicion on the motives of the executive, and particularly of your secretary, probably with the object of discrediting the movement, while professing to support it, have been noticed by your board. In this connection it is our opinion that your executive, as well as your secretary working under it, has done no more than to carry out your interests.

We desire to place on record our appreciation of the valuable work rendered by the secretary. On many occasions in the special work carried on this year in the political movement he has given himself freely and wholeheartedly and we are of the opinion that his services in this connection has been invaluable.

While your association has not been directly connected with the work since the initial steps in organizing the movement, your directors and their assistants early realized that the only means by



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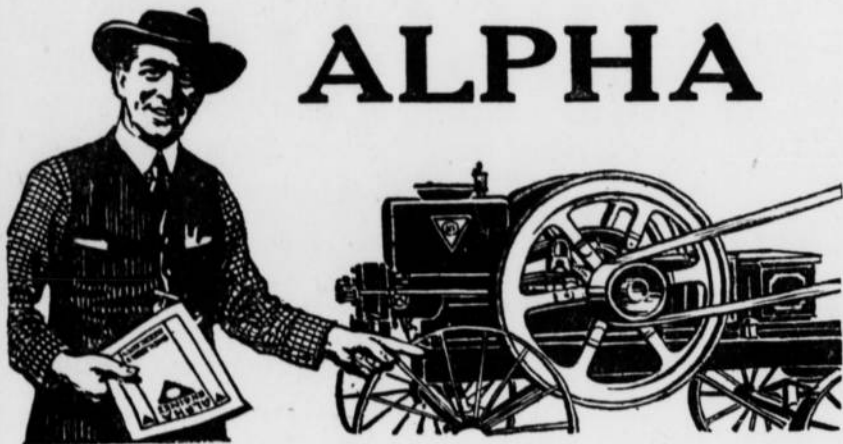
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which this political movement can be made permanently successful is by complete organization of the various districts by the formation of new locals and full enrolment of the farmers into membership where locals already exist. Apparently, the people were but waiting for the action taken, for the movement has spread so rapidly and so successfully that it today is accepted as one of the most potent forces in the political affairs of Canada.

Many citizens of our towns and cities, and country people, likewise many of the public press, fail to make any distinction between this political movement and any other activities of the organized farmers. The result has been to add tremendously to our responsibilities as Grain Growers, not only as an organization, but as individuals. It is no longer sufficient that we interest and inform ourselves regarding our own particular business, or our co-operative enterprises, but having taken the position of offering a solution of the fiscal problems of our country we must needs immediately acquaint ourselves with all matters of public policy.

Amendments to Constitution

Certain amendments to the constitution will be referred to you and the board has reviewed and endorsed these. We hope that you will always remind our members of the necessity of education to create a public opinion as this is ever essential to successful government in a democratic country. In this connection you might consider the ad-

visability of requesting compulsory education up to a stated grade as a minimum requirement for all citizens.

While no doubt the proposed regulations in the new Liquor Act, passed recently by the provincial government are more stringent than ever heretofore, we are of the opinion that nothing short of the prohibition of the manufacture of liquor will attain this object.

We meet under much happier circumstances than we have during the last five years. A peace has been officially signed and we are looking forward to a long, happy period of prosperity for all mankind. It is greatly to be regretted that any class of man in any country may still hold the power to plunge a nation into war through trade restrictions, which are always pregnant with the germs of hatred and uncertainty regarding international relations. We regret that none of the allied nations do not view the formation of the League of Nations with the favor which we believe it merits. Let us hope now that the great war is over that all breaches, caused by strife, enmity, and national hate, may soon be healed and the cause of brotherhood and good will to all men be established the world over.

In conclusion, we trust the deliberations of this convention may be harmoniously concluded and result in action which will still strengthen our position as possibly one of the greatest factors in the realization of equity, equal rights for all and special privileges for none, throughout Canada.

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 7

President J. A. Maharg, M.P., called the convention to order at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, with well over a thousand delegates present. The proceedings opened with the singing of the National Anthem, followed by the Lord's Prayer, led by Rev. G. K. B. Adams, pastor of the Third Avenue Methodist Church, in which the convention was held. A number of interesting speeches featured the opening session, the speakers including Dr. W. C. Murray, president of Saskatchewan University, who delivered the inaugural address; Mayor Young and J. D. Millar, president of the board of trade of Saskatoon, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city. Mr. Wilson, who brought greetings from the Municipal Hall Insurance Association, and E. N. Hopkins, honorary president of the association.

Hon. George Langley spoke for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited. Having referred to the success of that organization and the service it has rendered the farmers, Mr. Langley spoke in favor of the national marketing of wheat, declaring that 400 members of the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg, under open market conditions, made \$6,000,000 a year out of the western grain crop which might be saved to the farmers. Mr. Langley also referred to his long connection with the Grain Growers' Association, dating from 1902, and said that while he had always endeavored to serve the association he had been able to serve them better when he became a member of the legislature, better still when he became a member of the government. It was said that he was a politician, and he was (laughter); he was a politician because the people had made him one in their own interests, and if he should be displaced it would be the people's loss. Mr. Langley put in a good word for Hon. C. A. Dunning, and said if he himself ceased to be a member of the government he hoped Mr. Dunning would remain to plead the cause of the farmers.

Reports Submitted

The address of the president, J. A. Maharg, M.P., given on page eight, brought the morning session to a close. The report of the Central board, which will be found elsewhere in this issue, was submitted at the afternoon session by Director H. C. Fleming, of Tate. The report was adopted without discussion.

A resolution was passed admitting the locals which have been organized during the past year, and giving their delegates full standing in the convention.

A resolution committee was appointed by nominations from the floor of the convention, those chosen for this work being A. J. Burroughs, Raymore; Thos. Sales, Langham; Sydney Bingham, Wolfe; A. E. Devlin, Horizon; A. B. Peterson, Dundurn; and A. Baynton, Carlton.

The report of the executive published on another page was submitted by Director R. M. Johnson.

A short discussion took place on the Liberty Drive, some delegates saying that their municipality had not been canvassed.

Mr. Johnson, secretary of the political committee said the work was still in progress and would not cease until every part of the province had been canvassed. The report was adopted unanimously.

The financial statements of the different departments of the association, as audited, were placed before the convention by S. G. Sowthian, treasurer. A number of questions were asked with regard to the accounts, which were answered by Mr. Sowthian and Mr. Musselman, the statements being then adopted.

The evening session was devoted to addresses and music, and the program arranged proved most enjoyable to a crowded and enthusiastic audience. Half-an-hour was spent in the singing of songs, some of which set to well known tunes had been specially written for Grain Growers' meetings. This part of the program, which was presided over by Vice-president Hawkes, was joined in heartily and with evident enjoyment by the delegates and visitors, the singing being led by the church organ.

Women and Political Activity

After the sing-song, President Maharg took the chair and introduced Miss M. P. McCallum, associate editor of The Grain Growers' Guide. Miss McCallum spoke on Women and Political Activity, and in an address, which was followed with the closest interest, showed how intimately women are concerned in the great political issues of the day. "Women," she said, "were interested in national finance because they had to help pay the interest on the national debt of two billion dollars, which was virtually a mortgage of \$1,300 on every home in Canada. The relation of women to the tariff was shown by the fact that women did 90 per cent. of domestic purchasing and had to pay tariff taxes on practically everything in their homes, from the clothes' line in the back yard to the welcome mat at the front door. "The land-settlement question was also one which vitally affected the

women and it was very evident that there was something radically wrong when returned soldiers, after fighting for their country and making untold sacrifices, had to take their wives and families 40 or 50 miles back from the railroad where they could get none of the advantages of civilization, while there were millions of acres close to the railways held out of use by speculators."

Miss McCallum also spoke of the danger of militarism growing up in Canada and other countries, and plunging the world again into war. She made an eloquent appeal to the farm women of Canada to join the farmers' movement in greatly-increased numbers, and to do their part through the franchise lately won to put men into parliament who will support the New National Policy and help to solve, with reason and justice, the grave issues now confronting this country.

J. B. Musselman, provincial secretary, spoke on the association and the new political group. Mr. Musselman's address, which had been prepared in writing and approved by the executive, will be found on another page.

Mr. Musselman's remarks called forth frequent applause and it was evident that his viewpoint was shared by a large portion of the convention.

Discussion on the matters raised by the address was deferred until the following day.

Political Committee Reports

W. J. Orchard, of Tregarva, president of the provincial political committee, was next called upon and gave a short address on the policy which has been followed by that organization since its inception last year.

Approval of the work of the political association was expressed in the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Orchard, and seconded by Geo. F. Edwards, of Markinch:-

"Whereas, the policy of the organization of the supporters of the New National Policy throughout Saskatchewan for election purposes, which was adopted by the Central Board in carrying out the instructions of the convention of a year ago is in the main as follows:-

"1. Equality of all classes of citizens without regard to vocation.

"2. Organization of the movement outside of, and separate from, the Grain Growers' Association.

"3. Independence of the organized supporters in each constituency in arranging and calling nominating conventions.

"4. The new organization being for election purposes and the association to continue its work of education and propaganda in support of the New National Policy.

"Therefore, be it resolved, and it is hereby resolved, that this convention approves this basis of organization, and the policy above outlined."

Authority for Political Action

Questions relating to political action occupied the convention at the opening of Thursday morning's session the first point dealt with was the use of the name of the association for political purposes without authority from the convention, a resolution being submitted by the Central board as follows:-

"Whereas, there has been a tendency to use the name of the association in support of the political action of various local groups; and,

"Whereas, such action imperils the standing of the association as an organization for all farmers, regardless of their political beliefs; and,

"Whereas, if one group may so use the association other and opposing groups may seek to do so also, thus possibly creating a division of the association into contending political groups;

"Therefore, be it resolved and it is hereby resolved that no use shall be made of the name of the association in support of any political effort unless first authorized to do so by resolution of the convention."

A delegate asked if the passing of the resolution would prevent the discussion of political questions in the locals. The president "Not at all. What it would prevent would be the use of the name of the association in support of any particular group without authority from this convention. There may be a group of Liberals, Conservatives, Unionists,

Nonpartisans or some other group. The question is whether you want any one of these groups to be able to use the name of your association to secure the election of a candidate whom they may select." Cries of "no." A question was asked if the name of the association had ever been used without authorization. Mr. Musselman: "Time and again in the last six years." A delegate asked that instances might be given. Mr. Maharg said it was done last summer, or at any rate, it was stated in the press that the Grain Growers were taking certain action. Mr. Musselman said it was not necessary to give instances if the principle embodied in the resolution was sound it should be passed.

J. Grierson, of Couteau, pressed for the citing of instances, and said Mr. Musselman in his address the previous evening had declared that there was a clique attempting to use the association for their own selfish ends. He thought Mr. Musselman should name these people. The president challenged Mr. Grierson's statement and said Mr. Musselman had imputed motives to no one. Mr. Musselman handed a copy of his address to Mr. Grierson and asked him to point to the passage referred to but Mr. Grierson declined to do this, saying, that was the impression he had gained and he would leave it to the convention.

Another delegate asked if the passing of this resolution would affect the right of the convention to decide in favor of political action in the provincial field, and the president said that question was not touched at all. It was for the convention to decide that matter when it came up. The discussion was brought to an end by a resolution that the motion be now put, and this having carried the resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.

The following resolution, moved by Delegate Cumming, of Tessier, and seconded by Delegate Clark was carried without opposition:-

"Whereas, the legislature is elected purely for the purpose of legislating for the regulation of the affairs of this province and,

"Whereas, the government of the province is created to administer the affairs of the province in the interest of all the people, and,

"Whereas, for the successful carrying on of its administration the government requires the allegiance and co-operation of all persons regardless of party affiliations;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that a provincial government is not justified in using its power and the facilities placed at its disposal as a government in federal elections in support of a party or group of the electors, or influencing the selection of candidates."

Abolition of Party Patronage

A resolution demanding the abolition of party patronage by both federal and provincial governments and favoring the selection of all civil servants by a civil service commission, was unanimously adopted. President Maharg in reply to a question said it would be a great blessing to members of parliament if they could tell everyone who applied to them for a position that the matter was not in their hands and that all appointments were made by the civil service commission. They all knew how members of parliament and of the legislature were besieged after an election by these who had assisted them to be elected and who wanted their reward in a government position for which in many cases they were not qualified.

The question of democracy in nomination conventions was brought up in a resolution moved by Mr. McLaughlin, seconded by Mr. Darling, as follows:-

"Whereas, provincial election issues have at times been clouded by strictly federal matters, and,

"Whereas, insufficient public notice of pending elections has at times added to the difficulty of securing truly representative nominating conventions;

"Therefore, be it resolved, and it is hereby resolved, that, in future, representation at nomination conventions should be on the basis of the desire of electors to support in common a provincial legislative program and policy of administration clearly defined and made public sufficiently long before the calling of such conventions to enable the electors to secure proper representation

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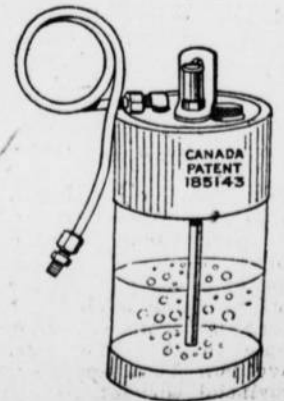
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of themselves on such basis, and, further, that the time for a provincial election or by-election should be published at least 60 days prior thereto."

A question was asked if this would mean that a provincial platform would have to be drawn up before provincial political action could be taken. J. B. Musselman said that principle was involved because the resolution demanded that the rallying point for conventions should be a definite policy or set of principles and not a leader or a party name. It had been very notable that in the by-election in Assiniboia last fall, Mr. Gould had been chosen as a supporter of the New National Policy and that policy had been given prominence in his campaign. On the other hand, one of the chief things that had been urged in favor of the opposing candidate was that he was the supporter of Mr. McKenzie King. The object of the resolution was to declare in favor of the selection of candidates because of the policy which they supported and not because of the personality of any leader. The resolution was carried.

Changes in Farmers' Platform

In the absence through illness of Norman P. Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, G. F. Chipman brought before the convention the proposed changes in the Farmers' Platform which have been adopted by the council, subject to the approval of the provincial conventions. These consisted of verbal changes in the tariff plank made necessary by the repeal of the proposed reciprocity agreement by the United States, a proposal that the federal election lists should be based on the provincial franchise and a declaration in favor of the amendment of the Naturalization Act to provide for personal naturalization only. The proposed changes were approved after a brief explanation, the only question which gave rise to discussion being the personal naturalization plank. Miss M. P. McCallum explained the present legal position, under which women take the nationality of their husbands, foreign-born women becoming British subjects when they marry men who are British subjects by birth or naturalization and British born women becoming aliens when they married men from other countries who have not taken out naturalization papers. At present there was no machinery by which the foreign-born woman could be naturalized on her own application, the proposal in this amendment to the platform was women should be placed on equal footing with men and that they should only become British subjects by having the necessary qualifications and making personal application.

Discussion on this amendment wandered somewhat from the point at issue, a number of delegates, both foreign-born and British urging that the regulations for naturalization requiring an adequate knowledge of English or French, were a hardship on immigrants, especially those who came to Canada late in life. G. M. Ferrie, of Rama, maintained that foreigners were too easily naturalized and given the vote, while D. G. S. Connery claimed that those who did not understand English or French could not vote very intelligently.

Rev. Ranns made a plea for a better feeling towards the foreign-born. We had asked these people to come to this country, he said, and we should be prepared to treat them as brothers. On the other hand, the foreign-born should realize the duties and privileges of Canadian citizenship and should endeavor to learn the language and become real Canadians. The president called attention to the fact that the discussion was getting rather wide of the mark, and the discussion was brought to a close. The motion to approve the proposed change in the platform being carried with a very few dissenting votes the proposed amendments to the New National Policy have now been approved by all the provincial conventions, except that in Alberta the personal naturalization plank though passed by the Women's Section was tabled by the general convention.

Provincial Political Platform

The appointment of a committee to draft a provincial political platform

which will be discussed by all the locals and the district conventions next fall and then brought before the next annual convention, was the solution of a very vexed question arrived at by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers in their annual convention at Saskatoon, on Thursday. This was the outstanding problem before the convention, and the decision was reached after a three-hour debate which had been preceded by the discussion and adoption of a number of other resolutions dealing with other aspects of political action. The decision, which was practically unanimous, was in the nature of a compromise and both sides in the controversy derived considerable satisfaction from the result. Those favoring provincial action gained a big point in committing the association to the formulation of a provincial platform, while the opponents of the move at least secured the postponement of definite political action in the provincial field after it had become apparent that the majority of the delegates present were in favor of the principle.

The question came up at the opening of Thursday afternoon session in a resolution moved by C. Hailstone, of Ceylon, as follows: "That this convention favors the formation of a political organization to enter the provincial field for the purpose of nominating and supporting independent candidates wherever feasible, said organization to be created with the approval and assistance of our provincial Grain Growers' Association."

Mr. Hailstone said it appeared that the directors were conducting a dangerous flirtation with one of the old parties, which he was afraid would lead the association into trouble. For months past the chief government organization in the province had been attempting to make people believe that the farmers' party and the Saskatchewan government were one and the same. Even if the government had done everything the association had asked that was no reason why the organized farmers should not go into provincial politics.

The members of the government had to toe the line when the party whips cracked, and those who were desirous of serving the farmers could give them better service if they were freed from party bondage.

D. S. Wilbur, of Creelman, seconded the resolution. The organization, he said, had condemned both old parties, and he could not see why that did not apply as much to provincial as to federal politics. He maintained that the farmers should have their own government at Regina as well as at Ottawa. What, he asked, was the difference between an Ottawa Liberal and Regina Liberal? A voice: "The Regina government will do what we want and the Ottawa one will not."

Lively Debate

Mr. Wilbur continuing, said that while the government was Liberal or Conservative the organized farmers had no control over them. It had been said that certain persons had done good work, but that was no reason why they should be continued in office when they had ceased to do good work. In the Assiniboia by-election the provincial government did nothing to assist the farmers' candidate, Mr. Gould. Christ said: "He who is not with me is against me," and if that was so the Liberal government at Regina had been against Mr. Gould in Assiniboia.

After Mr. Wilbur had spoken it was decided to impose a time limit of five minutes on all speakers to this motion.

J. G. Brown, of Scott, spoke against entering the provincial field. Replying to Mr. Wilbur he said the association had never gone to the government at Regina with a reasonable request without receiving most courteous consideration, and in almost every case their requests had been granted. When the Liberals were in power at Ottawa, however, the association had made many requests but none of any consequence had been granted, that was the difference between Regina Liberals and Ottawa Liberals.

R. Fletcher, Strassburg, said the formation of a new organization suggested by the resolution was unnecessary. There was already very efficient organization in existence, and all that was necessary was for the convention to say that the present political organiza-

tion was at liberty to take action in provincial as well as federal politics if it so desired.

C. C. Stolliker, of Wilkie, a strong advocate of provincial action, agreed with Mr. Fletcher. In reply to Thomas Sales he said the funds at present in hand should not be used for provincial purposes, but in constituencies where it was desired to enter the provincial field a special fund should be raised.

Director H. C. Fleming, of Tate, said the fair requests of the organization had always been favorably received by the government at Regina. If they went into provincial politics it would be said they were a class organization. Cries of "No," and "Let the policy speak for itself."

Wait for Platform

Mr. Fleming: "You have no policy. When we have drawn up a provincial platform of demands which has been approved by this convention and refused by the government then we shall be justified in going into provincial politics."

Thomas McKay, Prince Albert, supported provincial action. The New National Policy, he maintained, dealt with a number of provincial issues. The income tax, direct legislation, party patronage and order-in-council government were all provincial as well as federal issues.

E. A. Devlin, of Horizon, said he was in favor of provincial action because he did not believe in training men at Regina to fight the organized farmers at Ottawa. He was also in favor of it because he did not see how they could be Liberals and Conservatives in a provincial election and then line up together in a federal contest.

He moved as an amendment that "While this convention favors the idea of provincial political action, we believe that the time is not yet ripe for definite action."

Attention was called to the fact that two members of the provincial government, Hon. George Langley and Hon. Chas. Dunning, were present and neither of them had spoken. A delegate suggested that the president should invite these gentlemen to express themselves.

President Maharg said he would certainly not call upon anyone to speak, but any delegate had the right to be heard if he so desired.

Hon. C. A. Dunning, rising to a question of privilege, said it had been insinuated that he was afraid to speak, but he wanted it to be distinctly understood that he was never afraid to address a meeting of Grain Growers. The reason he had not spoken was that after two known opponents of the provincial government had spoken for half-an-hour each in moving and seconding the resolution, the convention very impartially had decided to limit other speakers to five minutes each. He could not state his position in five minutes and was not going to try. Neither would he ask for any special privilege in an extension of time.

F. S. Wilbur, said he supposed he was the person referred to as the seconder of the resolution. He was not, however, an opponent of the provincial government and had voted for the Liberal party in the last three provincial elections.

J. R. Neill, Weyburn, moved that the resolution be tabled until the next convention. The convention, however, rejected the motion to table, and it was then moved that the question be now put. This was carried, and the amendment of Mr. Devlin was put and lost by a large majority.

The president ruled that the motion that the question be now put applied only to the amendment, and that further amendments would now be in order.

J. B. Musselman, Central secretary, said the convention was in peril of passing an absolutely impossible resolution. If the convention decided to go into provincial politics he would be with them heart and soul, but if that was their wish they must pass a resolution that was capable of being carried out. The effect of the present resolution would be that any groups of men would organize themselves as an independent party and the association would be bound to support them. He suggested that if it was desired to enter provincial politics a committee should be appointed to draft a platform. When they had a provincial platform of un-

fulfilled demands they could pass a resolution that would enable them to take the proper action

Organizing in Provincial Field

A number of proposed amendments were suggested, aiming at placing the duty of provincial action on the existing federal organization. Objection was made to these proposals on the ground that the constituencies were different, and also that there was a danger of losing the support of many who were in favor of federal action but opposed to entering the provincial field.

Mr. Finnerty suggested that delegates to the next federal constituency conventions should be instructed as to the views of those whom they represented on the provincial question.

Director Thomas Sales said it was evident that the majority desired provincial action. He asked, however, if it was thought likely that there would be a provincial election this year. He was answered a loud "no," and received the same reply when he asked if there was any particular reason why they could not wait a year before taking action. Mr. Sales then moved: "That a committee be appointed from the floor of the convention to draft a provincial platform, this committee to report to the Central office by October 1, 1920, so that the members might be circularized and the platform considered by the locals and district conventions and submitted to the annual convention next year." Seconders for this motion sprang up all over the hall and Mr. Sales named Johnson Graham as his seconder.

W. J. Orchard, president of the Provincial Political Executive, supported, and the question being called for Mr. Sales' motion was put and carried almost unanimously.

Various suggestions were made as to the size and method of appointing the committee. A committee of 16 representing the 16 districts was suggested, and it was proposed that the election be by the Hare system of proportional representation. It was considered, however, that a small committee would do more effective work and that the time was too short to print ballots and hold an election under the proportional system. Eventually it was decided to have a committee of five, with open nominations and a secret ballot, the five candidates having the highest number of votes to be elected. Nineteen candidates were nominated, of whom two withdrew. Voting took place just before adjournment, and at the evening session it was announced that the following had been elected: Mrs. C. E. Flatt, Tantallon; Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Regina; Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler; J. H. Holmes, Asquith; A. E. Devlin, Horizon.

Election of Officers

Scenes of great enthusiasm marked the election of the president and vice-president which took place on Thursday evening. The re-election of J. A. Maharg, M.P., as president, was proposed by Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Nelson. The nomination was received with cheers loud and prolonged, followed by the singing of He's a Jolly Good Fellow. Ample opportunity was given for further nominations, but no other name was mentioned and Mr. Maharg was declared unanimously re-elected.

A. G. Hawkes, who has with ability filled the office of vice-president for several years, was also re-elected by acclamation, his name being proposed by Mr. Stephens and seconded by Mr. Daintree.

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, gave a short address, speaking of the progress of the official organ of the organized farmers of the prairie provinces and giving the convention some facts and figures which showed the magnitude of the undertaking involved in the publication of a weekly journal with a circulation of over 76,000. Touching upon some of the problems confronting the farmers organizations he reminded them that political questions, though important, must not engage all their attention, and that they must not allow their enthusiasm in this direction to cause them to relax their efforts towards the building of good citizenship.

W. R. Wood, M.L.A., secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba, gave a

thoughtful address, and assured the Saskatchewan friends that Manitoba was doing her part in forwarding the principles for which they stood, both in the political sphere and in promoting better conditions in the rural communities through educational and social activities.

P. Baker, vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta, said his organization had an attendance of 1386 accredited delegates at its annual convention at Calgary recently, and Saskatchewan would have to look out if it wished to claim to have the largest of the western farmers' organizations. The Alberta folks, Mr. Baker said, were sometimes referred to as dreamers, but dreams often came true as was shown by the sight of airships across the ocean, the establishment of the League of Nations and the accomplishments of the organized farmers.

Rev. Wylie Clark, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Saskatoon, spoke on the forward movement of the churches, and a resolution was passed approving of the forward movement and pledging the delegates to support it to the best of their ability.

A few resolutions which did not need discussion were passed at the close of the session, these being as follows:—

"Resolved, that we confirm our stand on prohibition, and that we endorse the action of the provincial government in asking the federal government for a referendum, believing that this province will be the better of the complete abolition of alcoholic liquors as a beverage."

"This convention extends to the people of the constituency of Assiniboia our congratulations on their victory in the recent federal by-election."

"Resolved, that this convention approves the action taken by the seed grain commissioner in attempting to secure a reduction in the price of seed wheat sold to farmers at country elevators in the dried-out areas from the present price fixed by the Canadian Wheat Board of \$2.80 a bushel to \$2.40, plus carrying charges, on Fort William basis."

"Resolved, that this convention is in favor of free transportation of seed oats into those districts which have suffered a loss of crops."

A similar resolution was passed with regard to feed oats, and it was arranged that a delegation from the drought districts should present resolutions to Hon. C. A. Dunning, provincial minister of agriculture, before the close of the convention.

A resolution dealing with conditions in the drought-affected areas was introduced by D. J. Sykes, M.P.P. for Swift Current, as follows: "That this assembly request the government of the Dominion of Canada to cause a thorough agricultural survey and inquiry to be made of the drought-affected areas with a view to determining its agricultural uses and possibilities; and to provide for settlers in the areas which during recent years have been subject to drought the services of experimental and demonstration farms, the existing experimental farms being so remote as to be of no practical value to the greater part of the area in question."

George Spence, M.P.P. for Notulen, seconded, and said arrangements were being made to hold a conference of agricultural experts from all over Canada and the western states at some central point in the drought-affected area. He and many others still had faith in the district in which they lived, the rainfall on a ten-year average being sufficient to produce a crop every year, and they believed that with the help of experts they could solve the problem of occasional dry years and make the question of relief a thing of the past. The resolution was passed.

Committee Dissatisfied

A lively sequel to the political action debate was heard on Friday morning. E. A. Devlin, one of the committee of five elected to draft a provincial political platform said he and the majority of his colleagues were very disappointed at the small number of votes that were cast in the election of the committee.

Two-thirds of the delegates, apparently, were more interested in getting to their supper than in voting upon this important committee. Consequently, the committee did not feel like accepting the responsibility that had been placed upon them. He moved that

the matter be re-opened and a committee elected that would be thoroughly representative of the convention. Mrs. Platt seconded, and said that with one exception the committee were unanimous in wishing a fresh election. J. H. Holmes said he was the minority of the committee in this matter. In view of the fact that the platform drafted by the committee would have to be submitted to the locals, the district meetings and the next convention, he thought the committee could carry out the work.

Some of the delegates stated that the reason the vote was not more representative was that they did not know the candidates for the committee. It was pointed out that the resolution specifically stated that the committee must be chosen from the floor of the convention, which meant that the better-known delegates, being officers and being in seats on the platform, were not eligible. A number of delegates attempted to move amendments endorsing the committee but the president said the resolution was practically the resignation of the committee and could not be amended, it must either be accepted or rejected. The resolution was defeated by an almost unanimous vote, and a motion was then made that the committee be given power to add to its number.

Mr. Devlin said a resolution was in the hands of the resolutions committee on this point, and he suggested that this be considered. The resolution referred to was moved by E. J. Davis, of Goodal, as follows: "Resolved, that we, the Grain Growers' Association are sincere in our principle of equal rights to all. Therefore we shall add three members to the committee appointed to draft a platform for the provincial government as follows: A member from each of the three centres, Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, such members to be selected by the Board of Trade."

J. B. Musselman opposed the resolution, speaking at some length and severely criticising the actions of the convention on the previous day, a lack of confidence had been shown in the executive by choosing the committee to draft the platform from the floor of the convention. The result was that many of the delegates did not know the members they had placed on the committee. He had the greatest confidence in the committee selected, but he felt it very much that the convention had not entrusted the drafting of the platform to the directors of the association. Mr. Musselman also criticised the action of the convention in deciding to formulate a platform for the purpose of getting into politics, and he pleaded that the Grain Growers' Association should not be sacrificed for the political ambitions of any set of individuals. He asked if the convention was more willing to trust the Board of Trade of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, than its own officers. He was opposed to the resolution. E. J. Davis, the mover, supported the resolution, maintaining that equal rights to all meant equal rights to the people of the cities as well as to the farmers. He believed a better platform and one that would command more support would be drawn up if the co-operation of city people was obtained.

Central Board to Outline Platform

A body delegate said it was not only the Grain Growers but the people as a whole who were concerned and labor men as well as the boards of trade should be united to help the framing of the platform. A number of delegates rose to speak, but almost without exception they proceeded to discuss the wisdom of entering provincial politics instead of the constitution of the committee. The president had to call these delegates to order and said he must forbid the discussion of the point settled on the previous day unless the motion then passed was first rescinded. Mrs. Platt eventually secured the floor and announced that all of the members of the committee except Mr. Holmes had agreed that they would refuse to act on the committee, and to suggest that the Central board, with the assistance of the Central board of the Women's Section, be asked to draw up the provincial platform. It was then moved that the resolution of the previous day, calling for the appointment of a committee to draft a provincial platform, be rescinded, and this was carried by

an almost unanimous vote without discussion. A motion instructing the Central board in conjunction with the board of the Women's Section, to draw up a proposed platform, was then moved, and this also was carried without opposition. It being understood that the platform, when drafted, will be submitted to the locals and brought before the next annual convention. This discussion occupied the greater part of Friday morning's session, the only other business done being the reading of the reports of the president and secretary of the Women's Section previously presented to the ladies in separate session and given elsewhere in this issue

National Marketing

The question of national marketing of wheat came up when the resolution of the Canadian Council of Agriculture which has been endorsed by the United Farmers of Manitoba and Alberta, was submitted for approval. This resolution was as follows:—

"Whereas, the abnormal conditions of the war have rendered it necessary for the governments of importing and exporting countries to exercise measures of control over shipments of foodstuffs, particularly wheat.

"And whereas, possibilities of governmental control over the grain market of the principal importing countries of

Continued on Page 38



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W.S.G.G.A. in Convention

Membership increased by nearly 100 per cent.—Committee Present Excellent Reports—Splendid Addresses

ANOTHER convention of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is now a matter of history. The seventh annual convention marked a new era in the progress of the movement which had its birth in Saskatchewan. The entire convention was one of co-operation with the constructive work that is being undertaken in the province, the Home Branch of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, the Provincial Department of Employment, the Local and National Council of Women. Reports of directors and conveners of committee show much work accomplished during the year. The executive in planning the program endeavored to comply with the wishes of many delegates of former years that a greater part of the time might be spent in the general convention instead of in separate sections, and this worked out very much to the advantage of the women delegates. During the discussion of political questions and the amendments to the Farmers' Platform, and for all evening sessions the women were in attendance at the general convention, thus confining their work in separate section to the work particularly of interest to the women delegates.

The election of officers, which is a feature of first importance in a convention, resulted in the re-election of Mrs. C. E. Platt, who has served as president for two years, to the presidency, and the re-election of Mrs. W. H. Frith to the vice-presidency. Mrs. John McNaughtan, of Harris; Mrs. H. V. Haight, of Keeler; and Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Central secretary, were elected directors-at-large. The board of directors is announced elsewhere on this page.

Work Among Non-English

The first business of the opening session was the appointment of committees. They were as follows:—

Credentials: Mrs. J. Ward, of Fertile; Mrs. A. G. Hawkes, of Percival; and Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne, of Dilke.

Resolutions: Mrs. T. M. Morgan, of Percival; Mrs. G. Hollis, of Shaunavon; and Mrs. Ida MacNeal, of Expanse.

Order of Business: Mrs. John McNaughtan.

The first morning saw the reading and adopting of many of the reports, including those of the committee on non-English, by the convener, Mrs. W. H. Frith, of Birmingham, and that of the Committee on Household Economics, by the convener, Mrs. MacNeal, of Expanse. The secretary's report, as well as that of the board of directors was read.

Mrs. Frith, in her report, had a special tribute to the work of the night schools among the non-English. She thought they were necessary, not only for the young girls just past compulsory school age, but as well for the men and women of the districts. The men, she suggested, should be taught simple arithmetic, writing, reading, spelling, and to speak English as well as learn the simple business forms. The women, she thought, should be taught the names of materials for clothing, groceries, household articles and utensils, furniture and the simple household care of the sick, as well as the simple arithmetical computations. Sewing also to be taught, but it was not always easy to begin this at first. Mrs. Frith urged that the social side be not forgotten. She thought that the community entertainments, where the responsibility for hospitality was placed upon the women in the district, should be encouraged. She suggested that the reports of all provincial conventions should be given at public meeting so that the men and women of the community might be kept closely in touch with public movements. The plea was for the education of the voters so that they might cast only intelligent votes.

In the discussion which followed Mrs. Robert Stevenson, of Yorkton, told of the splendid results obtained from night schools established for a number of years in her town. The public school

board paid the salary of the teacher and school was allowed to remain open during the evenings for the whole winter. Mrs. R. Osborne, of Dilke, told the experience of two schools where two of the trustees were in attendance for at least a part of the time. Mrs. A. Eymann, of Regina, put in a plea for the foreign women, stating that she was of alien birth. She thought the Women's Section ought to be commended for their active interest and work in the interests of the foreign women. She gave a little of her experience when she and her husband had night school in a district of non-English in New Ontario.

Mrs. G. Hollis, of Shaunavon, said that in her district there was a mixture of races, Swedes, Finns, and Germans, and cited the case of one man of Finnish birth who started to secure members for the association and obtained 30 new ones. Another delegate thought something ought to be done to enforce the School Attendance Act, but saw great difficulty for many foreigners who had been fined under the act, and who thought a fine of \$10 of in consequence as compared to the wages of \$60 which would have to be paid to a hired man.

Labor-saving Devices

Mrs. MacNeal, in giving her report said that the first thing she had done was to send out a list of the labor-saving devices which she knew were tried and reliable. The list included, under the heading of gasoline, engines, irons and lights, as well as gasoline-operated washing machines, separators, churns, etc. She thought women were partly to blame for the lack of real equipment in their homes, since they went on without great protest, using the antiquated equipment which their mother had used.

Speaking of community laundries she said that nothing new was to report except that the manager of the co-operative creameries, had assured her that they would come ultimately. She thought that it remained for someone to take hold of this project and push it since in some places they had been tried and found to be a great success.

Mrs. Morgan suggested during the discussion which followed, that women should advise with the boards of new creameries to obtain their willingness to give the community or co-operative laundry an opportunity.

Increased Membership

The report of the board of directors for the Women's Section was read by Mrs. T. M. Morgan, of Aquadell. It is estimated that the membership is almost 8,000 for the year just ended, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the former year. Mrs. Morgan, of District No. 1, reported letters written, new sections formed, and a very active assistance to the election campaign in Assiniboia. Mrs. W. Ford, of District No. 2, reported visiting many locals, speaking at picnic, etc., and organizing new sections. Mrs. Clarke, of Storth oaks, reports that her district was badly hit by rust, drought, and grasshoppers, and her campaign of the remote section of her district, was spoiled by the early winter. The director for District No. 4, Mrs. Ida McNeal, expects that in 1920 locals can be doubled in her territory. Mrs. Bowen, District No. 5, reports speaking on political action at political conventions, and organizing several new sections. Study of the Farmers' Platform was the work most successfully undertaken in her district. No. 6, as reported by Mrs. W. N. Robertson. Mrs. Penny, of Balcarres, the director for District No. 7, reports two new sections, one with 45 members, and the other with 20. Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne, of Dilke, tells about new local formed and a splendid fair at Kedleston. The director for District No. 8 was appointed during the year and had not sent a report to Central office. Mrs. J. L. Rooke, of Togo, visited some of her sections and attended her district political convention. No report was given of District No. 11. Mrs. W. H. H. Gange, of No. 12, reported extensive organization work. Mrs. B. R. Pratt, of

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District No. 13, thought women speakers or organizers were needed to assist the directors cover the districts. Mrs. John Mitchell, of No. 14, took part not only in promoting the association work but helped to organize for political action. Mrs. Mitchell travelled over 600 miles in her work, and covered many points. Mrs. G. Hollis, of No. 15, reports five new locals, and has prospects for many more. Mrs. Taylor, of No. 16, thinks that political action was responsible for much of the marked increase in her district. She attended many meetings and reports a new municipal hospital for her town next summer.

After reading the report of the board of directors, Mrs. G. Morgan led the discussion. She thought the most outstanding need of the organization in its present stage of development was either a paid organizer, devoting her whole time to the work, or else some basis of remuneration for the directors who gave their time to the work. A resolution was later brought in that the organization work should be undertaken by the directors, and that a per diem allowance and expenses should be given directors for the time they are absent from their homes on organization work.

Assistance to Soldier Settlers

In the afternoon of Tuesday, Miss Markaret McKillop, director of the Home Branch of the Soldiers' Settlement Board in Prince Albert, gave a most interesting and illuminating address on her work. The board has men who give the soldier settlers what assistance and advice they need, and the Home Branch, which organized to assist women in their homes in the newly opened districts. There are 800 settlers in her district, about one-fourth of whom are married. She said that the assistance given was in the line of housework, dairying, poultry-raising, and child welfare. She stated that the gravest problem at the present time was one of supplying medical aid, some of the settlers being from 20 to 75 miles from the doctors, and, of course, there were no telephones. She outlined the hospital scheme entered into between the settlers who build the hospitals, the Red Cross who equip and maintain them for two years, and the Victorian Order of Nurses who supply the nurses. She expects that three of these cottage hospitals will be opened in the spring, one about 35 miles north of Prince Albert, another 50 miles north of Tisdale, and a third 35 miles south of Tisdale. A fourth is likely to be built in the near future in the Porcupine district.

Mrs. Walter C. Murray, who is a welcome visitor to all farm women's conventions, extended greetings to the convention from the local council of women of Saskatoon. Mrs. Murray later invited the delegates to tea at Convention Hall, where they would be the guests of the wives of the faculty.

Local Difficulties in Club Work

Mrs. Elisabeth Osborne, of Dilke, opened the discussion on local problems, and in a witty, interesting way, exposed many of the little difficulties, an accumulation of which will disrupt the most enthusiastic club. She thought the first thing necessary was an objective for which to work. If the work was done in an aimless way from month to month the interest could not be permanent. She suggested the building of rest rooms, nurses' homes, hospitals, adopting schools, supplying clothing to needy persons or families, and above all to make many committees change the personnel frequently and keep everybody busy. She urged that officers be elected with some recognition of capabilities and ability, and not because certain persons were personal friends and would like the honor of office. Mrs. Osborne made a very good point when she warned against letting wrangling come to an issue. She said dissipate the grievance before everyone in the club is forced to take a side. In concluding, she expressed the wish that no matter what happened, and how uncomfortable things became, the women would remain in the organization and strive to work in harmony.

The evening session on Tuesday at the convention of the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association, was given over to a discussion of resolu-

tions on educational matters. The first resolution introduced was:—

"Whereas, the committee on non-English have reported such splendid work done in night schools and through the discussions following the report, find great need for more; resolved, that we the W.S.G.G.A., in convention assembled, extend our hearty sympathy, full co-operation and assistance, in helping to organize and maintain interest in such schools."

The resolution was moved by Mrs. T. M. Morgan, of Aquadelle, and seconded by Mrs. W. Ford, of Horizon.

Resolutions Concerning Education

Wide discussion took place on the following resolution:—

"Whereas, under the School Act now in existence in this province, children are compelled to attend school until they attain the age of 14 years; and, whereas, under this law many children leave school lacking the simplest facts of elementary education; be it resolved, that the department of education be petitioned to amend the act so that such child be compelled to remain in school until the age of 14 and as much longer as necessary to complete the standard of Grade Six."

Mrs. Frith, of Birmingham, stated that there were many pupils in her district over the age of 14 who had not reached the standard of the second grade. "Many of these children," she said, "came from non-English-speaking homes, and where they lapsed from familiarity with what English they knew." Mrs. S. V. Haight, of Keeler, maintained that the same condition was true in many Canadian homes and that pupils in the teens frequently marked time until they were released from compulsory attendance. Mrs. G. Hollis, of Shaunavon, cited the very small percentage of rural pupils who reached the high school, and deplored the fact. Mrs. S. G. Morrison thought that the last two grades of the public school were more essential to the re-education of the child than former grades, and thought it a mistake to make the minimum less than Grade Eight. Mrs. S. Gee, the fraternal delegate from Manitoba, pointed out that in the grades up to Grade Six, the pupils were learning how to study, or were acquiring power which might be used in later education. She thought when the convention was asking for something they should ask for it rightly, and not have to amend later on. Mrs. McNaughtan and Mrs. Platt referred to the impossibility of many children of sub-normality every reaching a very high grade, and when legislation was being asked it was their opinion that the greatest good to the greatest number should be considered. The resolution carried unanimously.

Another resolution to do with the School Attendance Act was carried:—

"That whereas, children cannot be compelled to attend school when they live a greater distance than two-and-a-half miles from school; and whereas, there are many children in a school district a greater distance; therefore, be it resolved that we, the W.S.G.G.A. ask the legislature to so amend the law that all children living in a school district be compelled to attend."

A resolution asking for the eight-hour day for pupil nurses at once and for graduate nurses as soon as possible, passed the convention.

Care of Delinquent Girls and Women

There was some discussion on a resolution brought before the convention from the Saskatoon Local Council of Women, asking for the establishing of an institution for the care of delinquent women and girls, and suggesting further that the institution should be of the cottage type, with four separate cottages, one for girls under 18 years, another for girls over 18 years, a third for venereally-diseased women and prostitutes and the fourth for feeble-minded girls and women, and that these cottages should be located on a farm and be, preferably, under the control of a commission. There was some doubt as to whether the suggested plan provided for sufficient segregation of the four classes while in residence on the farm. It was agreed that owing to the lack of information on this point that the whole matter should be left with the executive, who, with the executive of the general association, would be competent to take the matter before the govern-

ment after full investigation. Another resolution that received the complete approval of the convention was one asking that a mental survey of the province of Saskatchewan be made after the fashion of the one recently made in Manitoba.

Immigration of Women

On Wednesday, Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, vice-president for the West of the Canadian Council of Immigration for Household Service, gave her report of the work of that council. Quoting from the report of the minister of immigration and colonization she said that inquiries have been conducted by the department of immigration and colonization into matters connected with the immigration of women from Great Britain to Canada for domestic service. These inquiries have been made as the result of certain conditions existing in past years in connection with this feature of immigration work. It has been apparent for some time, continued the minister in his report, that a more careful policy must be adopted for the safe-guarding of the Dominion against the entry of the women unfitted by character, health, or training to make their way in Canada, and at the same time to provide for a proper selection of domestics prior to immigration, adequate protection en route with care and supervision after arrival in Canada.

In conducting this enquiry it was deemed advisable to consult representatives of the domestic service problem. This conference was held in Ottawa the first of May, 1919, and the second during the month now current. Representatives of the Y.W.C.A., the I.O.D.E., the National Council of Women, the W.C.T.U. and the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women.

An experienced woman officer has been engaged to make a careful survey of the existing organizations, and the facilities which during the last few years prior to the war were interested in the reception, placing and supervision of immigrant domestics.

The second conference after consideration of the whole situation including the work of the survey and with the approval of the minister, decided to create an organization Dominion wide to further develop the work undertaken in the past by various societies and persons in a more or less haphazard way, the new organization has been completed, officers appointed and a constitution adopted for the purpose of:

(a) Undertaking the supervision of existing hostels for the reception and care of immigrant women for household service.

(b) Arranging for the establishment, control and supervision of new hostels as the need arose.

(c) The control and administration of such federal or other financial aid as may be granted.

(d) Studying the question of immigration of women for household service and making the Department of Immigration and Colonization from time to time such recommendations as may be deemed advisable in the general interests of Canada and the immigrant.

Co-operation is planned with the federal and provincial employment agencies.

At its last meeting the council passed the following resolution: "That a committee should be appointed to seek the co-operation of the affiliated bodies with a view to preparing a practicable scheme wherein the occupation of the household workers will be standardized in the matter of hours, work efficiency, and in which the interests of the employer and employee will be safeguarded and considered."

Concluding her report Mrs. McNaughtan said, "With reference to the matter of training for rural homes the executive of the council has under consideration the suggestion as to practicability of establishing training centres on some of the experimental farms."

Canada's Policy in Past Few Years

Mrs. Dredge Jones, supervisor of employment for women for Saskatchewan, was the next speaker. She recited the pre-war methods of securing immigrants for domestic service stating that the government had sent to Great Britain a special representative who had brought more than 700 women when the war stopped further immigration. During the war the federal government



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saw the necessity of unifying the work in the various provinces, making the forms for all employment offices similar and having uniform qualifications and supervision. As a result of the policy in Saskatchewan there were established nine employment offices all under the government. All private agencies were abandoned and the fee in connection was eliminated. A clearing house had been established for the province at Regina and for the Dominion at Ottawa. These agencies are simply the means of bringing the person seeking employment into contact with the person requiring workers.

Since opening the women's department in January, 1919, 2,150 persons have been permanently placed, while about 3,000 casual workers were placed, said Mrs. Dredge Jones. Forty-five per cent. of these persons were placed on farms and the remainder in towns and cities. The provincial government is giving financial assistance to establish a hostel in the province for the looking after of the girls from the time of their arrival in Saskatchewan until they have employment. In all during the last calendar year 12,226 applications have been received and 10,078 are still unfilled.

Many questions for information were asked in the discussion which followed. In answer to a question Mrs. Dredge Jones stated that the average wage paid was \$30, with an increase during the very busy times. Mrs. McNaughtan pointed out that the occasional employment of the farms was one difficult feature in the satisfactory settlement of this question and influenced the number who were really required for permanent work.

Comrade Stewart Gibson, of the I.W.O.A. of Regina, was given an opportunity to ask the assistance of the convention in furnishing the new G.W.V.A. Club Home, Regina. This was cited by the president as an example of very definite work which the local clubs might do in the year which has been begun.

The fraternal delegates, Mrs. S. S. Lee, from the United Farm Women of Manitoba, and Mrs. J. McGuire, of the United Farm Women of Alberta, brought fraternal greetings from their organizations to the Saskatchewan women. A telegram of greeting was read from the executive of the United Farm Women of Ontario.

Household Science in Schools

Miss Delury, supervisor of the Saskatchewan Homemakers' Clubs, addressed the convention in the afternoon of Friday, and brought greetings from her organization. Miss Delury, who is herself a household science expert, told of the need of spreading the knowledge of scientific housekeeping, for she believed that only in teaching the non-English woman the Canadian method of housekeeping will complete assimilation take place. She mentioned that it is only some ten years ago that any of the schools in Saskatchewan introduced the household science department, and that naturally, it was as yet only in its beginning. The difficulty at the present time, said Miss Delury, was that teachers who had special training in domestic science wished to teach as specialists rather than be merely competent to teach an additional subject in a country or village school. Miss Delury strongly urged the teaching of household science in the normal schools as a part of the training.

Miss Delury outlined a scheme which she has under consideration to be worked out by Homemakers' Clubs and Grain Growers whereby scholarships would be offered to girls of non-English birth to take the year's course in household science which is to be shortly established at the university. Miss Delury was of the opinion also that in time nurses might be added and so the heaven of assimilation would be spread out by people of their nationalities but by the young people who knew and understood the difficulty of the older foreign woman. When asked during the discussion what Miss Delury considered the amount of the scholarship would be she replied that it was to cover the living expenses for a term of ten months and would be probably in the neighborhood of \$400.

Mrs. Jarvis, of the Baby's Shelter, then addressed the convention in an effort to interest the women Grain Growers in the work of the home in which she was interested. She ex-

plained that it took care of several classes of babies. First the baby who was nameless, the baby whose mother had to go to the hospital and had no one with whom to leave her children, and third, the babies whose mothers died at child-birth and to whom there was no one else to send the babies. She stated that the home would be glad to receive donations of furnishings, babies' clothing, money, etc.

A. E. Counsell, of the St. John Ambulance in Regina, then addressed the convention and expressed very great delight in the arrangement that had been part of the proceedings of the convention of 1919 whereby the local women Grain Growers would co-operate with the ambulance association in an endeavor to establish first aid classes throughout the country. Many had been formed with satisfactory results. He said that it was the plan of the association to extend the work over the next year. In answer to a question regarding staffing the country with nurses Mr. Counsell stated that the Red Cross had 130 nurses registered in Regina who could be sent to the country, and where payment was impossible by the patient the Red Cross assumed the expense.

Joint or Separate Sessions?

During the afternoon the question regarding so many meetings in the general convention was raised for the purpose of determining what should be the procedure at another year. The replies were varied. One delegate thought that the women by themselves could accomplish a great deal more work. Another said that her local approved of the joint meetings but that her experience at this convention had forced her to believe that they were a waste of time. Another apologized for the confusion of the general convention on the ground that it was a very unusual question under discussion. But when the vote was taken the majority were in favor of the joint meetings, for as one woman said: "There is great necessity of men and women being well informed on the political situation." The following resolutions were passed late during the convention:—

"Resolved, that the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is of the opinion that it

is one of the first duties of both the Dominion and provincial governments (a) to provide for the care of all mentally defective persons in industrial colonies in order to protect them against unprincipled persons and to protect society against them; (b) to enact that marriage licenses shall be issued only upon a certificate from a competent authority that both the contracting parties are physically and mentally worthy of the privilege of parenthood; (c) and that as a preliminary step to this end arrangements should be made at once for a survey of the physical and mental health status of the people."

"Whereas, according to the reports presented by Judge McLachlan, in 1919, the work done by the juvenile court under her jurisdiction had abundantly justified its existence in that it has assisted so many juvenile offenders to return to normal life without undue publicity, has in many instances prevented the recurrence of crime and has brought before the minds of parents of those children their responsibility towards the laws of their province; therefore be it resolved, that this convention approves and commends the work of the juvenile court as carried out by Judge McLachlan."

"Whereas, many of our school trustees do not take the interest in the education and recreation of the children; therefore be it resolved, that we, the women Grain Growers in convention assembled, go on record as being in favor of municipal school boards."

The question of library extension came before the convention in the form of a resolution asking for a subsidy from the provincial government to the city libraries so that the books of such libraries might be sent to subscribers who live in rural parts. It was thought that more information should be had on the subject, and the whole matter was left in the hands of the executive for investigation and action. A resolution extending the thanks of the convention to the city, the university women, the Kiwanis club and the various speakers and singers who made the convention such a success, was the concluding business of the most successful convention in the history of the organization.

W.S.G.G.A. Executive Report

Year of Re-adjustment from War Work—Many Vital Questions Confront Farm Women

THE Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the pioneer organization of farm women in Canada, was organized at the convention in Moose Jaw, 1914, notice of motion to that effect having been given at the convention in Saskatoon the previous year. Less than six months later, the world was plunged into chaos by the great war, and the attention of all women's organizations was directed to patriotic war work. Despite the fact of working under great difficulties, such as having to drive long distances to attend meetings, acute shortage of help on the farm, and the increased demand for production, the organized farm women did their share in sewing and raising money for the Red Cross, and in other patriotic work, and little time was devoted to the educational side of the association.

The past year has, therefore, been one of readjustment, and our clubs are turning their attention to the "Arts of Peace" with no less energy than they formerly devoted to the more spectacular work of the war. Members of the Red Cross and other patriotic societies had learned, during the war, the pleasures and benefits of organization, and when the signing of the armistice rendered further war work unnecessary, they were reluctant to disband, so turned to our association as a means of continuing their co-operative efforts. They saw in the community work of the W.G.G.A. opportunity for concrete effort, similar to their war work while the educational side of the work appealed to them as a means of developing their newly acquired franchise, and to study the social and economic problems of the day.

A prominent daily paper in an editorial on the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers, said, "To be so closely identified with that immeasurably pow-

erful body, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, is a tower of strength to the women's organization. No other club can hope to rival the W.G.G.A. in this respect." As an evidence of the importance already attained by our organization mention may be made of the fact that, in introducing the bill for the formation of a federal bureau of health last year, the Hon. Mr. Rowell referred to the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers as one of the factors in bringing this about.

Development

Your Executive is pleased to report a substantial increase in both numbers of sections, and membership, in 1919, and this in face of a year which was most unfavorable for holding meetings. Immediately after the convention in February there was a fresh outbreak of influenza which again prevented meetings being held for some time. Then the busy time on the farm commenced, and owing to the unusually early harvest, there was practically no break in this busy season until after the threshing. Usually the long dry autumn in this province, when conditions are favorable for travel by car, is our best meeting time, but, as you all know, winter set in in October, and our usual fall organization trips were impossible. Despite all these drawbacks, however, there has been a steady growth in membership and interest and the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers are gaining in membership and importance from week to week.

Executive Meetings

Your executive has held two meetings since last convention. The first was early in June, when a decided step forward was made by opening a provincial office of the Women's Section in connection with the Central offices of the association, with a full time secretary in charge.

The second executive meeting was held in December, when convention plans were considered, and organization work thoroughly discussed. In view of the very large number of requests for assistance in organizing Women's Sections, which are being constantly received at the Central office, your executive felt that something should be done in this connection if the association is to develop as it should. The secretary had previously been requested to correspond with the secretaries in Alberta and Manitoba, in order to have the benefit of their experience, and plans have been made for a more systematic method of organization than has been attempted in the past. If these plans can be carried out, your executive confidently expects the membership of the Women's Sections to more than double in 1920.

During the December meeting of the executive a conference was held with the Central executive to discuss matters of mutual interests relating to Association work. It was decided that the program for the convention be so arranged that the women delegates would be able to attend important sessions of the general convention without neglecting their own meetings. This has been done and your executive trusts the results will prove satisfactory to the delegates, both men and women.

One Organization

A consistent effort is made at all times, by the board of directors of the Women's Section to prevent any separation of interest and to impress upon the members their complete identification with the Association as a whole.

The constitution of our association expressly states that "Women shall have the same standing in the association as men," and that, with their new status as citizens, our members are preparing to prove themselves worthy of the honor, is evidenced by the requests received at the Central office for literature relative to social and economic questions, and by their demands for women speakers at political rallies. Any condition, favorable or otherwise, which affects the farmer, affects equally the farm women, and it is only by the utmost co-operation between the men and women members that the ideals of our association may be most effectually realized.

Medical Aid

As a consequence of the demonstration put on at our convention in 1919 by the St. John Ambulance Association several of our clubs report having taken the course in first aid, the members passing the examination successfully, despite the fact of their being busy farm women. We are also co-operating with the bureau of public health in their short course of lectures and demonstrations in home nursing, and a very large percentage of our sections have sent in applications to have this course put on in their locality during the coming summer. We are also glad to report that in consequence of agitation for nurses in rural communities, both the bureau of public health and Canadian Red Cross Society are putting on short courses for nurses' aids for the purpose of supplying this demand.

Young People's Work

As Mrs. Wallace, the convener of the committee on Young People's Work, resigned early in the year, and we have not yet found anyone competent and willing to undertake this work, our activity in this regard is somewhat in abeyance, but we hope to feature this in the near future. We fully realize how very necessary it is to interest our young people in the ideals of our association, and to train them for leadership in the future, but the very realization of the importance of this task makes us desire to be very sure of securing the right person as convener of this committee.

Some few junior clubs have been organized throughout the province, and are doing excellent work, one in particular, at Carman, Sylva school, in a non-English district, deserving of special mention. In many locals there are junior members, who are usually put on the program committee, and this has been found a successful method of interesting the young people in the meetings, and will, we hope, be the

Continued on Page 54

Deafness



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums

"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ear where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable.

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"He gets about as well as any of the boys," says father in letter below.

John Bauguss was 11 years old when brought to the McLain Sanitarium. Although deformity was extreme, result shown by photos was accomplished in 8 months. No Plaster Paris casts were used. Father writes:

My son John was born with club feet. I tried other doctors but with-out success. Being advised to take him to the L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium, which I did. After being treated a few months his feet are perfectly straight. He gets about as well as any of the other boys.
G. M. Bauguss,
Mooringport, La.

For further details write Mr. Bauguss or the Sanitarium.

For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Disease and Deformities, Wry Neck, Hip Disease, Diseases of the Joints, especially as found in children and young adults. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis," also "Book of References" sent free.

The L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium
820 Aubert Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

Saskatchewan Trading Convention

Three Busy Sessions—Animated
Discussion Marks 19th
Annual Convention

AFTER three strenuous sessions which concluded about midnight the first session of the 19th annual Saskatchewan Grain Growers Convention, which convened in the Third Avenue Methodist Church today, was brought to a close by the appointment of Thos. Sales, of Tantallon and W. J. Orchard, of Tregarva, as the debenture holders representatives on the Central board, with H. C. Fleming, Tait and Thos. Wilkinson, of Regina, as alternatives.

The whole of the three sessions were devoted to a discussion of the trading activities of the association, attended by over 1,000 delegates and visitors. One of the first resolutions adopted at the morning session was to admit all the accredited delegates to the convention to all the privileges of the convention, with the exception of the right of voting for the debenture holders' representatives on the Central board, who were elected to those positions by the vote of the stock debenture holders only.

The proceedings were presided over by J. A. Maharg, M.P., president of the association and during each of the sessions the whole policy and practice of the trading department was reviewed. Some features of the trading activities were subjected to criticism and many animated discussions ensued but the net result of the days proceedings was a general approval of the policy of the standing department with certain suggestions regarding change of policy along the lines of better service in certain particulars.

Trading and Organization

One of the most animated discussions arose on the proposal to separate the trading and organization departments but after a lengthy discussion the two resolutions introduced were overwhelmingly defeated. Some discussion arose regarding the wisdom of co-ordinating the trading activities of the three provinces but as the matter is as yet only in a very primitive stage no action was taken by the convention. The question of extending the trading activities in any large way was left to the discussion of the Central board who promised to take into consideration the recommendations and suggestions arising from the discussion in their future handling of this department.

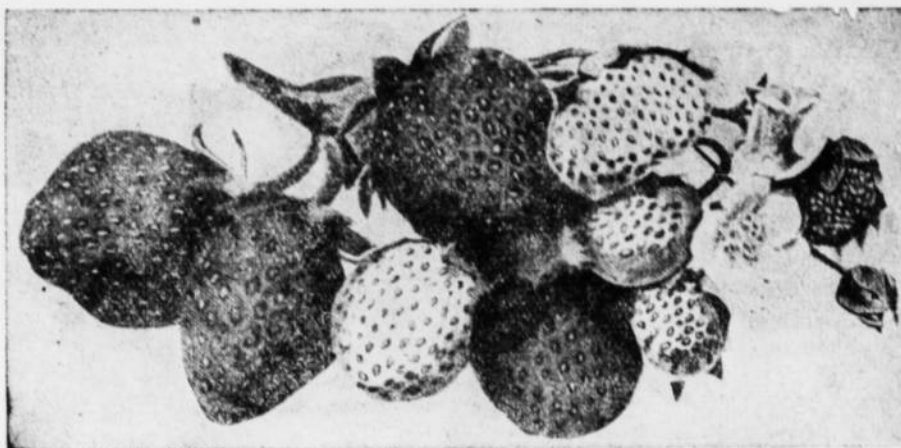
Considerable discussion arose regarding the problem of binder twine upon which there has been a heavy shortage during the last year on account of a serious crop failure. It was pointed out, however, that the association was in the same plight as the other business institutions handling the same line of goods and it was not anticipated that there would necessarily be any difficulty in solving this problem by a properly recognition of the fundamental principles of the co-operation.

There was not as large an attendance of official delegates representing the debenture holders as had been expected, the number being about 100.

The report showed that debenture stock had been subscribed to the amount of \$224,850 and capital debentures to the amount of \$63,125. Of the total of \$287,975 there had been paid in cash \$170,634.51, the greater part of the balance being covered by notes not yet due. The total cost of selling the debentures was \$10,931.60 or 4.37 per cent., an extremely low figure compared with the experience of other companies.



Market Gardening in British Columbia.



LUSCIOUS STRAWBERRIES

No fruit tastes better for the short time it is in season than the strawberry, whether it be strawberries and cream, strawberry shortcake, or just plain strawberries picked off the vine. The only regret is that the bearing season is confined to a few short weeks in June.

To the thousands of lovers of Strawberries in Western Canada it will be welcome news that there is now available a plant that bears

From JUNE to NOVEMBER

The Everbearing Strawberry, while old in some sections, is new to hundreds of people in Western Canada. This variety, planted in the spring, bears fruit continuously from June till fall freeze up. It is harder than the ordinary June-bearing varieties. June frosts, which sometimes destroy the entire crop of common varieties, do not kill it, and it yields crop after crop of the most delicious berries. The Everbearing Strawberry has been well tested out in Western Canada and is especially adapted for this climate.

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The Grain Growers' Guide has secured a limited quantity of Everbearing Strawberries, which it is going to distribute to its readers in return for subscriptions, which they will send in. Get 25 of these plants and you will get a treat you have never had before.

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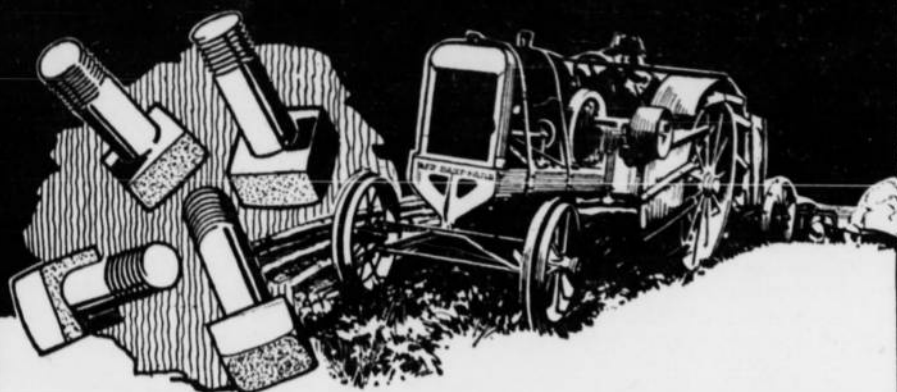
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THE tractor that is easiest to keep in good repair is the one that will have the longest life. The crank-case inspection plate of the Hart-Parr 30 may be removed by taking out only four bolts—NOT fifty to seventy. The same is true of the transmission case inspection plates.

You don't need to tear down the Hart-Parr 30 to get at its vital parts. The differential-shaft may be removed without taking off a wheel or moving the motor.

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You doubtless remember how the Hart-Parr 30 walked away from all competitors at the big tractor tests of last year. Tractor success all hinges on construction. Hart-Parr Company have had 19 years' experience in tractor building. Old Hart-Parr No. 1 was the great grand-daddy of all the tractors, and many of the old Hart-Parrs of virgin prairie days are in use today.

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ABUNDANT POWER FOR THREE PLOWS. WEIGHS 5156 LBS.

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NINETEEN YEARS TRACTOR BUILDING EXPERIENCE



Stubble Crop of Prize Registered Marquis.

This was one of the highest scoring fields in Saskatchewan under C.E.G.A. rules. Yield: 28 bushels per acre in 1919 on one-inch rainfall. On the farm of J. S. Fields, Regina, Sask.

Varieties for Saskatchewan

Professor Bracken's Recommendations

DURING the last few years we have been especially impressed with the necessity of paying attention to the possibilities of the Durum wheats, on account of the repeated crop failures in the south-west country," said Prof. Bracken, of the Saskatoon College of Agriculture, to a representative of The Guide in the course of an interview at the college a few weeks ago. Co-operative work, in which conclusions can be drawn from the experience of practical farmers in overcoming their difficulties is one of the means adopted by Prof. Bracken in tackling agricultural problems, and work along this line is being done in connection with the growing of Durum wheats in the drier parts. Though nothing revolutionary is to be expected, there is, he believes, a distinct place for these wheats. They have, on the whole, given better yields than the common varieties during the dry years. They shatter less, withstand drought better, and are more rust-resistant. "It must be kept in mind, however," said Prof. Bracken, "that they should yield at least 12 per cent. more than common wheats to offset the generally lower price and bring them even on that score."

Great hopes are entertained for a variety of barley introduced from Sweden and known as Hannechen. It is a two-rowed sort and has been the best-yielding barley on the farm each year, with one exception. It averages 15 per cent. more than its nearest competitor. The only weakness about it that it is rather short-strawed and this might make it rather difficult to harvest on a very dry year, not, however, a very serious objection. Among the early barleys for the far north, or for weed control is one that is named Early Six. It is six-rowed, and is the heaviest-yielding very early barley that has ever been grown at Saskatoon. It is recommended only for the short-season districts, or for clearing up weeds, especially wild oats. It is also a Swedish introduction.

Of winter rye, N.D. 959, and of spring rye, Prolific are the varieties that have given best results. Winter rye is especially recommended for the lighter lands that drift, for fall and spring pasture, and for weed control.

A Heavy-yielding Early Pea

One of the difficulties in the way of successful pea growing is to get the crop off before it gets caught by the frost. The Early White is strongly recommended for general planting. It is a week earlier than Arthur and at least as productive. It is smaller in size and requires less seed per acre. In his book, Grain Production in Western Canada, Prof. Bracken describes this variety as follows: "This is a mass-selected strain out of an unnamed variety secured from F. J. Dash, of Hillsden, Sask., by the field husbandry department of Saskatchewan University. It is six or seven days earlier than Arthur; the seeds are very small, the flowers white, and the vines medium in size. It is not considered as good a cooking variety as Arthur, but, on account of its small seed and early maturity, is recommended for stock purposes."

The most productive of all the peas grown at Saskatoon is the Carleton, a mottled-brown pea, introduced from New Zealand by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Of potatoes, the best early variety as shown by the tests at Saskatoon is the Early Ohio, and the best medium variety, Irish Cobbler. May 10 planting out-yielded April 30 planting by 47 bushels per acre, and May 20 planting by 27 bushels. Plantings at intervals of ten days after that showed a continued falling off in yield. One, two, and three-ounce sets gave 204, 211 and 208 bushels respectively. An advantage of 34 bushels per acre was secured by allowing the potatoes to sprout in strong daylight. Fallow gave 13 bushels per acre more than breaking and 39 bushels more than fall plowing. June and July breaking gave 215 and 210 bushels, while spring breaking yielded 143 bushels. The application of manure increased the yield 33 bushels per acre. Planted after corn, potatoes gave 249 bushels as compared with 221 bushels after peas, 205 after flax, and 179 after wheat.

Treatment of seed potatoes by soaking them in a solution of formalin, one pound to 30 gallons of water, for two hours, is strongly recommended.

Anyone who has visited the experimental plots at Saskatoon could not have failed of being impressed with the work that is being done in working out of the different strains of Grimm alfalfa. This is an object lesson in the results that can be obtained by plant breeding and selection. Strains of almost every conceivable characteristic have been isolated, all tracing back to pure Grimm seed. From these, high hopes are entertained that something greatly superior, even to Grimm, will be obtained. Some superior strains have already been secured, and in due course will become available for general planting.

A strong effort is being made to get a strain of sweet clover that is hardy enough to stand the winter after being sown with a nurse crop. Most of the strains that are known are hardy enough when sown alone.

In the work of investigation, Prof. Bracken has his department organized so as to keep in touch with local conditions in the various soil and climatic areas into which nature has divided the province. Representatives of the department are out during the summer months looking into the conditions that prevail in different districts, and taking note of how the most successful farmers are meeting and overcoming difficulties that arise. Four associates are employed, each devoting his time to three crops, or groups of crops. As part of their work they co-operate with farmers in the crops to which they give attention. L. E. Kirk was in charge of forage-crop investigations until last summer, when he resigned to accept a position with the Moose Jaw Collegiate, where he gives special attention to the teaching of agriculture. A. W. Henry devotes his attention to wheat, rye and flax; S. H. Viger to oats, barley and peas; and J. B. Harrington to potatoes, roots and corn. Each of these men are out for two or three months each summer conducting investigations in the field with the crops in which he is specializing.

Saskatchewan Crop Estimate

The Bureau of Statistics of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has issued the final estimate of the acreage, yield and total production of

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Agents Wanted

the grain crops of the province, together with estimates of the amount of land prepared for the crop of 1920. The following estimates have been made in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:—

The acreage of wheat shows considerable increase over that of 1918, being 10,587,363, with an average yield of 8.5 bushels per acre, and a total production of 89,993,685 bushels. Of oats, 4,837,747 acres were sown, yielding 23.1 bushels per acre, the total production being 112,156,969 bushels. Barley was seeded to the extent of 492,586 acres and resulted in a yield of 18.2 bushels, with a total production of 8,970,501. Flax, this year, was very disappointing in yield, as 929,945 acres yielded only 4.8 bushels per acre, or a total of 4,489,761 bushels. Winter rye is rapidly coming into favor with our farmers and the acreage of 190,482 shows a good increase over last year; although like other gains, the yield was disappointing, yet it amounted to no less than 2,000,361 bushels, or an average of 10.5 bushels per acre. The yield of peas, beans, and mixed grains amounted to 850,000 bushels. Garden products and potatoes are valued at \$2,639,600, while the hay, corn, and alfalfa realized 381,400 tons. Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the estimates is the growth in the value of dairy products. Butter, cheese, milk, cream, and ice cream were valued at no less than \$16,769,847 and poultry and poultry products at \$8,107,000. The wool clip, a large proportion of which was marketed by the Department of Agriculture, realized the handsome sum of \$580,000.

Participation Certificates

Q.—A subscriber writes stating he is the owner of a farm which a tenant is working on a crop share basis. The tenant shipped the wheat and the participation certificates were made out in his name. One-third of them, together with one-third of the cash received, go to the owner as his share of the crop. The owner desires to know how his share of the participation certificates can be transferred and if this can be done by the tenant endorsing them and turning them over to him.

A.—In answer to the request for information the Wheat Board states as follows: "We would advise that the course to pursue is for the tenant to endorse the participation certificates to the joint names of the tenant and the owner of the land. The participation certificates could not thus be negotiated without the joint signatures of the tenant and the owner, and when the distribution is made of the balance of the price of this year's wheat adjustment of the proceeds can be made between the parties interested."

Professor Reynolds, president of the Manitoba Agricultural College, considers the main function of the institution is to teach not only what good farming is, but also how to live in the country and make the country better to live in. He says: "The present occasion emphasizes the fact that a man educated at the public expense, at an agricultural college or elsewhere, must not turn his education solely to private profit, but is obliged therewith to serve the public."

Poor Henry Dubb

By L. V. Flowers.

Poor Henry Dubb, the price of grub
Has surely got you going;
Save as you will you find that still
Your bills keep larger growing.
Your wages small, it takes them all,
You're always broke completely;
Alas, your wife, to save her life,
Can't dress the children neatly.

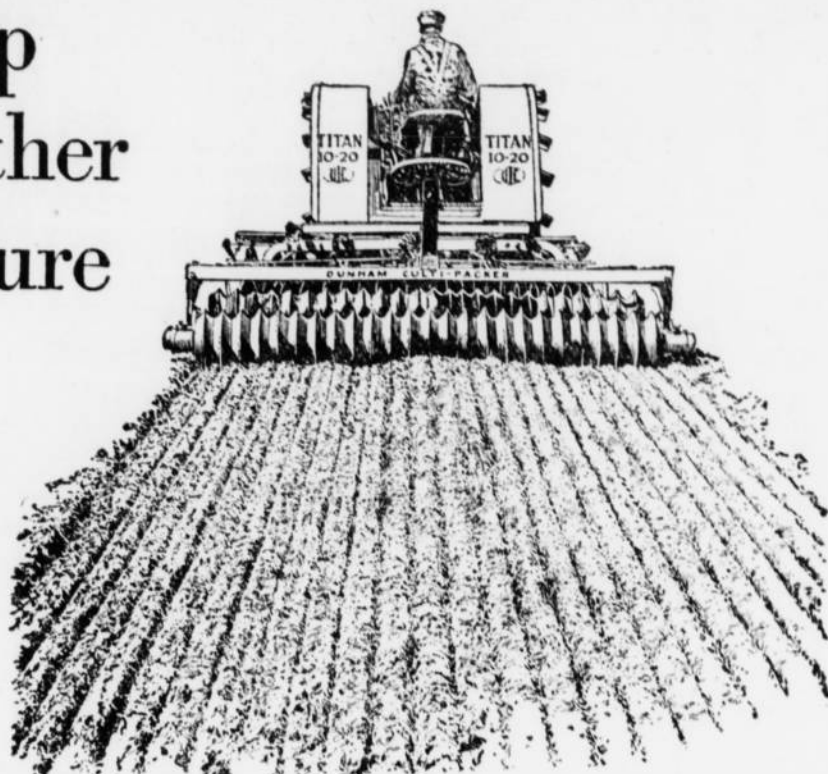
As o'er the tubs she toils and scrubs
And slaves like some old nigger,
She sees she's beat, that ends won't
meet—

Expenses just get bigger;
And you and she cannot agree;
You mope and blindly wonder,
And curse at fate, and scratch your
pate—
The whole world seems a blunder!

Poor man, be brave, and do not rave
At all the load you're toting;
You're helping feed the mouths of
Greed,

You asked to by your voting.
The system's hand, you love it, and,
While crushing you, you'd lick it;
You'd vote once more just as before,
The same Old Party ticket.

Help Mother Nature



NATURE does her share in seed bed building by providing fertile soil, moisture and healthy seed. There Nature's obligation ends. The rest is up to you.

And the preparation of a mellow, thoroughly pulverized seed bed is almost as important as fertile soil and moisture. Upon it depends the healthy germination of the seed and a sturdy growth of the plant. A seed bed prepared with McCormick or Deering Tillage Tools—disk harrows, spring- and peg-tooth harrows, supplemented by a Dunham Cultivator or stiff-tooth cultivator where conditions call for their use—will form a

solid foundation for a bumper crop because these implements are thorough in their work. And they are not only efficient but also very durable, being made of high-grade material throughout. The names McCormick, Deering and International are guarantees of unquestioned worth.

Let us mail you descriptive folders of these tillage implements so that you will know just a bit more about the preparing of spring seed beds. With every implement goes an alert, responsive and intelligent service. Write the nearest branch. The International agent will serve you direct. See him when you are in town.



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Why feed, milk and shelter any more cows than you need to produce the milk you require? If interested in

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

DUFFERIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

2nd Annual Sale of Pure-bred Livestock

WILL BE HELD AT CARMAN
March 24 and 25

BREEDERS! We proved, last year, our ability to get the last dollar for your animals. Prospects look better than ever. We have built a new heated sale pavilion, adequately lighted, and assuring buyers full comfort. Last year's success will make this event popular with buyers and breeders so write to the secretary for blanks and let us have your entry at an early date.

ENTRIES CLOSE FEBRUARY 20

F. E. CLARK, President.

NEIL A. LOVE, Sec.-Treas.

LIBERAL TERMS J. H. GRAHAM PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS

GUARANTEE Stallion Service Books, 35 cents.

Breeders' Lien Notes, 50 cents.

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United Farmers of Manitoba

*Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of
Manitoba by the Secretary*

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

Conscripted—Yes, this page is conscripted this week, but—

 **YOU CAN VOLUNTEER**

in your half-township to **Canvass Every Elector** in the Big Drive for

Independent Political Action

ON

MARCH 8 TO 13

We need 2000 men and women who will give in their names
before February 23

DO YOUR BIT!

Get in touch with your constituency organizer. Phone or write:—

DAUPHIN—H. P. Nicholson, Dauphin
SELKIRK—Allan George, U.F.M. Office, Winnipeg
SPRINGFIELD—Bruce Edie, R.R. 1, Winnipeg
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NEEPAWA—Ben Richardson, Beaver
MARQUETTE—Wm. Grayston, Newdale
LISGAR—A. D. Craig, Clearwater
MACDONALD—F. B. Hogaboam, Ryall Hotel, Carman
PROVENCHER—C. H. Burnell, U.F.M. Office, Winnipeg
SOURIS— { West Half—Thos. Beveridge, Melita
 East Half—R. F. Chapman, Ninga

United Farmers of Manitoba

306 Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg

United Farmers of Alberta

Relief for South

HEREWITH please find a certified cheque for \$159, the proceeds of a canvass by two of our members in aid of the relief fund for the farmers in the dried-out areas. The local sends this small sum and will send more within a week, in the hope that it will bring something to those who have fought such fearful conditions for so long. Our local regrets that the government was unable to come to the aid of the dry districts in a more generous manner.

We wish all those who get a little benefit from this gift to know that this local of the U.F.A. sympathizes with them and sincerely hopes that the New Year will bring the best of happiness and good fortune to them.

Following is a list of those who donated. Two other canvassers have still to report:—

E. J. Anderson, \$5.00; Julius Brusilau, \$5.00; Oscar Johnson, \$5.00; R. N. Rice, \$5.00; John Hautzinger, \$5.00; H. Sauber, \$5.00; S. Todor, \$5.00; Wm. R. Brown, \$5.00; John Carlstrom, \$5.00; A. F. McCartney, \$5.00; D. E. Felts, \$5.00; B. Freed, \$5.00; H. Baron, \$5.00; J. W. Wright, \$5.00; A. Sandberg, \$5.00; T. F. Richmond, \$5.00; J. R. Swelander, \$5.00; A. T. Clausen, \$5.00; F. J. Potter, \$5.00; S. R. Hooper, \$5.00; G. W. Tollyer, \$5.00; Evans Wood, \$5.00; W. Watson, \$5.00; Anderson and Clemensen, \$5.00; Sinclair Bros., \$8.00; E. T. Smith, \$5.00; Theo. Davis, \$5.00; McLeod and Horne, \$2.00; W. Cohrs, \$2.00; Basil Felts, \$2.00; M. W. Dickerson, \$5.00; Thad Bird, \$5.00; E. J. Garland, \$5.00.—E. J. Garland, secretary Rumsey local.

Gifts for Clivale Kiddies

Clivale local gave a Christmas tree for the children of this local, also for any who happened to be present. Every child was presented with a large stocking filled with candy, nuts, popcorn, an apple and an orange.

We had an elaborate entertainment program, thanks to our worthy chairman, A. C. Campbell, with the assistance of vice-president James E. Mudd, and entertainment committee.

Likes to be Bully-ragged

I am taking this opportunity of thanking the local for the beautiful present presented to me by them—a smoking set. They could have given me no present or presents, that would have called for the warm feeling of a naturally outrageous secretary, who has bully-ragged, and otherwise mistreated them for a whole year. For a confirmed mocker, there is no man in Alberta, who can get more comfort and enjoyment out of a good pipe of tobacco than I. My friends, as you have elected me to again fill the office of secretary, prepare for another year of the same thing—only more of it; for it is the only way I can fully express my feelings of gratitude for the kindness in remembering me.—N. B. Markel, secretary Clivale local.

Westlock Wants More

On the evening of the 19th I drove from Clyde to Westlock to attend a general meeting of the U.F.A. and U.G.G. locals. There were about 30 people in attendance, and Mr. Greenfield opened the meeting with a short address. I then addressed them along general organization work.

It is quite evident that for a community that is so well satisfied with U.F.A. and U.G.G. work that their U.F.A. is not so large as it should be—only about 70 members. The U.F.W.A. is one of the best in the province, having some 50 members, and this is a fine foundation to build up one of the finest organizations in the province.—H. E. Flett, organization department, United Grain Growers Ltd.

Bennie Brier

The Bonnie Brier local held their annual meeting and election of officers recently and are away to a good start for the new year, with Mr. Hatton, president, E. J. Neilson, vice-president, and L. G. Chapman, secretary.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

A membership drive was organized and a box social and dance were arranged for, in order to raise sufficient funds to send a full delegation to the annual convention.—C. B. Arneson, retiring secretary.

Maunders Starts Well

The Maunders local U.F.A., at their annual meeting on January 7, enjoyed a visit from J. Higginbotham, of Lone Butte, director for Hand Hills of the Bow River Political Association, who gave us a very impressive speech on the educational part of the U.F.A. and also political action. This local is off to a good start for 1920, with the following officers:—President, J. W. Faupel; vice-president, H. Partridge; Secretary-treasurer, G. H. Clarke; Directors: Messrs. Rickett, Noonan, Loomis, O'Brien, Clarke, and Tillotson; auditor, Mrs. Partridge.—G. H. Clarke, secretary.

Stonelaw's Prospects Good

A good attendance was in evidence at our annual meeting and much interest shown in the various activities of the U.F.A. Prospects are good for a large membership for 1920, although we are handicapped by the crop failures of the past two years.

A new board of officers was elected for 1920, with the exception of the secretary-treasurer, who was put in for a second year.—Thos. H. Noad, secretary, Stonelaw local.

Rockyford Pay \$5.00

At the regular meeting of the Rockyford local held at Tudor, the following business was transacted:—

It was resolved that raising funds by entertainment was an uncertain and really costly method; wherefore each member was assessed \$5.00 to carry on the work, the same to be payable forthwith.

After a spirited discussion of the political situation it was resolved that the membership in the political association should be confined to the U.F.A. membership. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, H. W. Leonard; vice-president, Douglas Horn; secretary-treasurer, R. S. Frayn; directors, F. W. Schofer, W. H. Clemons, A. A. W. Miller, U. F. D. Rudd, Peter Geercart.—R. S. Frayn, secretary, Rockyford local.

Disaster Threatens South

The Winnifred U.F.A. local passed the following resolution and are asking that the other locals in the drought-stricken district sign and send same to Chas. Stewart, premier of Alberta:—

"Whereas, owing to the total failure of crops and feed for livestock for the past two years, the farmers of this locality have neither feed nor money to buy feed for horses or cattle required to carry on farming operation, that this local appeal to the government to furnish relief for stock as well as for people, as owing to the lack of feed a number of horses have already died in this vicinity. We go on record as representing the unanimous feeling of the people of this vicinity, that if immediate relief is not given by those in authority and position to do so the destruction of livestock will be appalling, and we ask that immediate steps be taken without the delay of red tape to avert a great disaster.—I. C. Freeman, secretary, Winnifred, Alta."

Progress of Big Valley

Co-operative trading was done here on a very small margin of profit. In fact a car of lumber, some apples and feed oats were handled at actual cost. We handled one car wire, one-and-a-half cars feed and seed oats, a little better than one-half car of twine, 225 boxes of apples, one car of lumber and I purchased odd articles from the U.G.G. The local has shipped five cars of cattle

lately and expect to ship some more this week.

Our political dues are all paid up and this was done out of the general account.

Considerable interest was shown in the election of officers at the annual meeting, six members being nominated for president, the former president winning out with a majority of 10 votes. Six nominations for vice-president were made, J. M. Johnson being elected by a majority of three. The secretary-treasurer was re-elected unanimously, although he begged to be relieved of office, and only agreed to act pro tem.—John N. Stuart, Secretary, Big Valley local.

\$5.00 Fee Here

We shipped \$55,400 worth of stock to Edmonton stock yards in the past 12 months. Have distributed two cars of standard stock food and one of flour, bran and shorts, and purchased our own formalin and twine.

Our annual subscription is now raised to \$5.00 per year, and I think we are in a firmer position than ever before.—A. A. Brown, secretary, Onaway local.

U.F.A. Briefs

I might say we had a membership drive just before the annual meeting with the result that we increased our membership by over 200. Fees will be forwarded in due time.—J. H. Frey, secretary, Acadia local.

At a recent meeting of the Conder local a vote of thanks was given the secretary, C. A. Wells, and the sum of \$50 paid him for his services for the past year.

At a recent meeting of the Heaton Moor local, besides the general routine of business, it was arranged to ship a car of hogs. Delegates to the annual convention were elected, and a debating society formed.—Frank Skinner, secretary.

T. E. Bills, former secretary of the Abernethy local, advises that the local is no longer in existence, having held no meetings during 1919.

We have held our annual meeting and considerable business was transacted including incorporation proceedings of the Hall Company.—F. M. Burchall, secretary, Lyninnet local.

We are looking forward to making 1920 a better year than last. The ladies are joining in with us as they do not think that there are enough to make a successful U.F.W.A.—F. A. McKenzie, secretary Alberta local.

We have had a prosperous year, good attendance and much interest. We expect to have all of the political assessments in by next meeting. Our men are all interested in the political part of the order but we do not expect to do much with the Russians north of town, as it is hard to make them understand, although we get men to talk to them that speak their language. We have a few new members to start the new year. We will hold all the old members and gain a few.—A. H. Scarlett, secretary, Compeer local.

We have 60 paid-up members, and are very much alive as far as interest is concerned. I doubt if a Liberal or Conservative union could get ten votes through this neighborhood. During the year we sold at least \$800 worth of products co-operatively and bought approximately \$1,000 worth of supplies.—Holt Henderson, secretary, Rosalind local.

U.F.A. Central office is in receipt of \$32.00 for relief in the South from J. W. Robson, secretary of Lockhart

local; same being donated by the following:—W. H. Lohman, C. S. Thomas, Steward Gillan, Albert Krains, Wallace Stevenson, Geo. Fraser, Geo. Wilson, Joe Pap, Jas. Strachan, Wm. Malcolm, J. W. Robson, H. E. Reed, R. Pridgen, Geo. Hamilton, Ed. Wilson, A. Jaffray.

I feel sorry that this local is unable at the present to send any membership dues. We had three successive dry seasons. Although our meetings have not been as well attended as we would like, we feel we are doing a little. We are all from Holland and the language is a difficulty this local has to face.—L. Vissher, secretary New Holland local.

The U.F.A. and community around Veteran gave a banquet in honor of the returned men. Places were set for about 150 persons. W. W. Wilson, M.P. for the district, acted as toast master. All the speakers of the evening handled their subjects well.

At our last meeting it was decided that in the election of officers for the coming year we use the Hare System of Proportional Representation as a means of acquainting ourselves with its principles and in the hope of creating interest among our members who are usually absent.—F. M. Strong, secretary, Sibbald local.

Fort Saskatchewan local:—
"Resolved, that venereal diseases should be made reportable and treated under the provincial health regulations, the same as other infectious diseases.
"Further that no person should be allowed to marry without a clean bill of health."

Acadia local, Acadia Valley:—
"That provincial action be urged allowing collection of damages whether land is fenced or not in case pound or ordinance is in force in a municipal district."

The Chinook local has been organized recently. Jas. Watson is president and J. W. Yake is secretary.

Interest is keen in our local. We hope soon to get in 100 per cent of the farmers of this district. Hard times seem to bring in more members and arouse keener interest.—I. L. Wiley, Green Meadow local.

We held a very satisfactory meeting recently getting 48 members, and there are more to follow. The women are joining with us this year and as soon as they get the run of things will organize a branch of the U.F.W.A.—J. W. Robson, secretary, Lochart local.

Mr. Flett of the U.G.G. organization department delivered a very good lecture here recently. He stated some plain facts to the farmers of this district that seemed to bring results as we got sixteen new members to join.—Frank Burns, secretary, Coronation local.

The prospects are good for the coming year. The political question is foremost in the minds of the farmers at present.—Edward Peterson, secretary Malmo local.

As some of our members are in B.C. for the winter their dues for 1920 will be a little late, but every one is interested as they never have been before and politically everything looks bright around here.—L. A. Smith, secretary, Big Spring local.

I have much pleasure in informing you that I was successful in forming a new local in the Sibbald district, to be known as the Hudson Heights local U.F.A. Our first meeting was held in the Hudson Heights school at which seventeen members signed the roll. Three of our members are women and we hope to have several more enrolled in the near future. We tried to give everyone a job and we hope to keep all employed in the work of the local and the U.F.A.—R. V. Bamher, secretary.

United Grain Growers Ltd. offer to the Farmers of the West a Most Complete Selection of High-Quality Harness, Parts and Repairs

\$24.35, Without Collars, F.O.B. All Branches

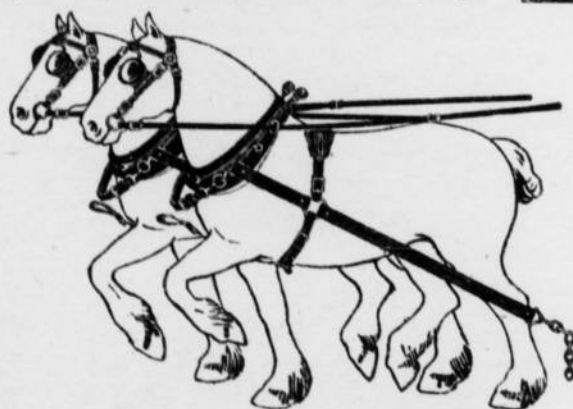


Rough and Ready Chain Plow Harness

One of the best harness values ever offered in Western Canada, and guaranteed to give satisfactory and lasting service.

H-21. As illustrated. Shipping weight, 50 lbs. **24.35**
Price without Collars, f.o.b. all branches.

\$46.85, Without Collars, F.O.B. All Branches



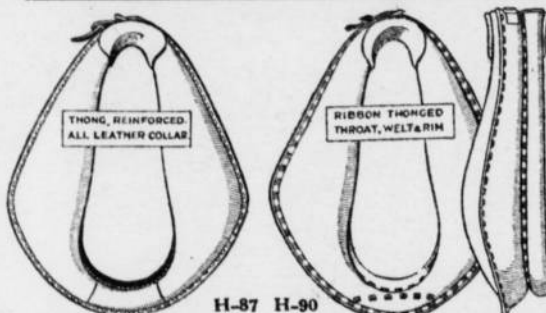
Utility Plow and Work Harness

In this harness we have combined highest quality with an extremely low price. This is a guaranteed harness that will please you in every way. Has heavy layer traces.

H-117. As illustrated. Shipping weight, 55 lbs. **46.85**
Price, f.o.b. all branches.

Never before has this Farmers' Company put forth greater effort in a single department than they have this year in the selection of their Harness, Harness Parts and Repairs. Regardless of advances in price, regardless of shortage of stock, regardless of conditions generally, we offer you a complete selection of high-quality Harness at prices you will not equal elsewhere in Canada.

The few sets shown here are but samples of a large and varied stock. You should have the U.G.G. 1920 Spring Catalog before you to appreciate the completeness of all lines—you will find there just what you need.



U.G.G. Farm Work Collars

H-87. Thong Reinforced Work Collar. Heavy leather, both facing and back. Well stuffed and fits easily to horse's shoulder. Shipping weight, 8 lbs. Price, f.o.b. all branches **4.95**

H-88. Same as above, but Sweeney shape. Price **5.10**

H-90. Ribbon Thonged Heavy-purpose Collar. Heavy Russet leather, extra wide draft, flexible throat of three-ply ribbon thonged leather; perfect fitting. Weight, 9 lbs. Price, f.o.b. all branches **5.85**

H-91. Same as above, but Sweeney shape. Price **6.00**

Order Your Sweat Pads Now—You Will Need Them for Spring Work.

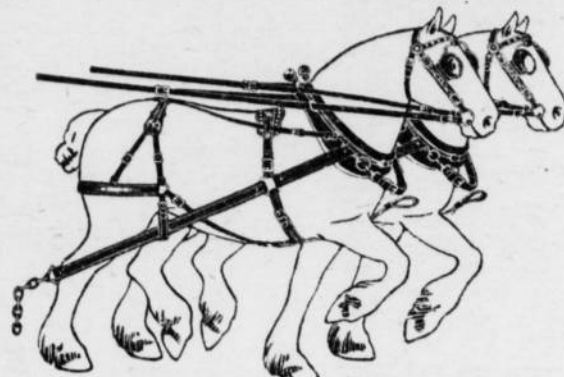
Complete Stocks at All Branches

Customers will be glad to know this as it will enable them to get quick deliveries from the U.G.G. Branch nearest their location.

Special Repair and Part Department

If you require a quick repair or part for your Harness don't forget that we operate a special department at all Branches for handling this business. Your order will be filled and shipped immediately on receipt.

\$79.90, Without Collars, F.O.B. All Branches

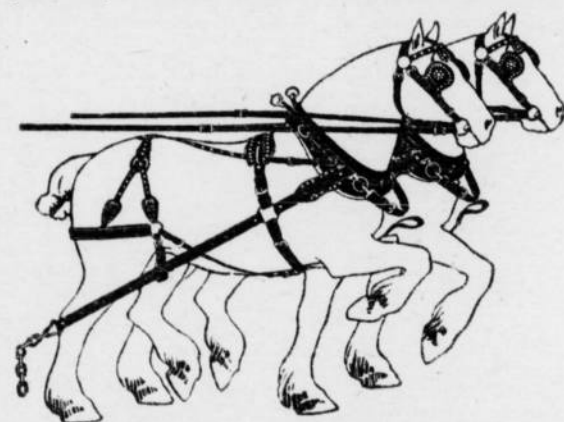


Layer-Trace Breeching Harness

Combines all the popular and convenient features that make a harness of this kind desirable. The layer traces are cut long and from heavy stock. Has five-ring breeching.

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U.G.G. Show and Work Harness

To appreciate the value of the material, workmanship and finish put into this harness you must have it before you. It is a masterpiece of its kind and fully guaranteed.

H-120. As illustrated. Shipping weight, 88 lbs. **94.95**
Price, f.o.b. all branches.



If you are a Shareholder of this Company, or if you received a copy of our Catalog last year, there is an envelope already addressed to you, and you will receive this Catalog in a few days. If it does not reach you promptly—WRITE!

State the lines you are particularly interested in.

Free Catalog Coupon

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED.

WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON,
CALGARY, EDMONTON.

Please send me a copy of U.G.G. 1920 Spring Catalog.

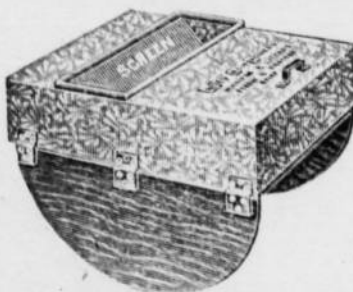
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U.G.G. Rocker Grain Picklers



Sure Protection Against Smut

Government experiments have proven that seed grain must be treated to prevent smut, and that seed grain completely immersed in Formaldehyde will give a yield of seven bushels per acre more than seed that has only been sprinkled with this solution.

Don't Take Chances

These U.G.G. Rocker Picklers give complete immersion and one man can treat from 50 to 100 bushels of grain per hour. Can be handled on the granary floor or in a wagon box. Weight, 47 lbs.

Tank, or reservoir, is of heavy galvanized iron, 8 1/2 x 30 x 34 1/2 inches. Screen, 28 x 12 1/2 inches, set at an angle to permit solution to readily drain back into reservoir to be used again. The wooden rockers are substantially reinforced. Nothing to get out of order.

Price Only

12⁵⁰

At this price we deliver FREE to any railway station in Manitoba or Saskatchewan, or to any point east or south of Edmonton. If you were to pay \$50 for a fancy pickler it could not give you better service and satisfaction.

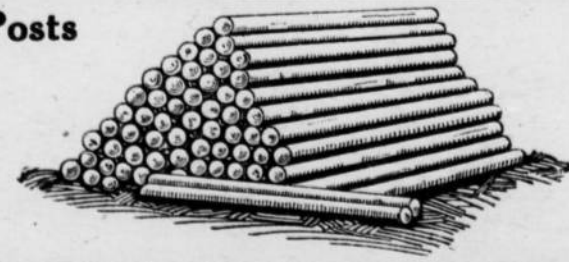
Formaldehyde

Shipped in 100-pound kegs, 200-pound kegs, and 400-pound barrels. Write for prices. Associations can handle Formaldehyde to great advantage for their members. Write us.

Tamarac and Cedar Fence Posts

CEDAR—3-in., 4-in., and 5-in. tops by 7 feet long, unpeeled, Green-cut Cedar, in car-load lots, 17 1/2 cents per post, f.o.b. shipping point east of Winnipeg.
TAMARAC—3-in., 4-in., and 5-in. tops by 7 feet long, Green-cut, Red Swamp Tamarac, in car-load lots, 11 1/2 cents per post, f.o.b. shipping point east of Winnipeg. Seventy-five per cent. of each car is made up of posts larger than 3 1/2 inches in diameter.
TERMS: \$50 cash with order; balance, sight draft with bill of lading attached.

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The Organized Farmer in Business

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How Big Should a Farmers' Company Be?

As Big as the Farmers Need It!

That is the answer to outside critics who would sometimes like to limit the business activities of the organized farmers. If you look at some of the figures of the business of the farmers' company it may seem like a big affair. If, instead, you compare those figures with the amount of business the farmers have to be done, and the number of farmers to be served you will see that the farmers' company still has to be developed before farmers get the maximum benefit out of handling their own business.

Look first at the number of shareholders, nearly 35,000. This is a large number of members to be co-operating but it is a small percentage of the number of farmers in the West. It is small compared with the number of farmers who make use of the company, for farmers by the tens of thousands who are not members have found that it pays to do business through a farmers' company. Just here it might be stated that practically every day inquiries come in from some of these non-shareholder customers who want to become members of the company they have found so useful.

Then look at the amount of capital invested. Two and a half million dollars is a considerable amount by itself, but it is small compared with the amount of grain to be marketed through the company, and the extent of other business to be done. It is a small amount for the farmers of the country to have invested in their company when it means only about \$70 on the average for every member. The farmers' company is simply a piece of modern machinery for the farmer, and there is no other piece of modern machinery through which such great results are obtained from so small an investment.

Compared to the number of farmers to whom the service of the company is available the investment seems much smaller still. The catalog, for example, of United Grain Growers Limited goes to 150,000 farm homes. For every one of those farms to which the services of the company have been brought it has required a capital investment of about sixteen dollars each.

Then consider the amount of business done. Through United Grain Growers Limited farmers buy supplies and machinery each year to the extent of about six million dollars. Altogether, the farmers of the West spend each year hundreds of millions of dollars. The fact to cause surprise is not the amount spent through their own company, but the fact that with so small a percentage such important results have been obtained. Examine the figures for individual commodities such as binder twine, wire, coal, machinery or anything else, and it is plain that the farmers still do only a fraction of their business in any of these lines through the company. In any line you take it seems clear that a larger volume of business would be useful to increase purchasing power and to enable the company to exercise a greater influence as a regulating factor.

It is evident from the figures of business done that the farmers are still far from doing too large a share of business through their own company. They do not yet do a sufficient share. It is just as clear from the figures of investment that far from the farmers being able to build a monopoly of their own business, the wonder is that they have been able to accomplish so much.

Increasing development is to be looked for, both increase in volume of business done, and increase in farmers' investment in their business. Both of these will enable greater service to be obtained from the company.

And the farmers' company will grow to meet the farmers' needs.

This is the Forty-fifth of a series of articles published by United Grain Growers Limited



Make Your Milkers Pay

Good Health—Good Appetite—and Good Digestion are the essentials of a good milker.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic promotes health—makes cows hungry. Remember, it takes a healthy, hungry cow to convert a big mess into pails of milk day after day.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic produces appetite, aids digestion, conditions a cow to stand the stuffing, cramming process necessary for heavy milking. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic contains the salts of Iron that supply rich red blood so necessary to cows in milk. It contains Laxatives and Diuretics that assist the kidneys and bowels to throw off and carry off the poisonous waste materials that so often clog up the system during heavy feeding.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Ever notice a cow slack up on her milk—not quite so keen for her mess—apparently not sick? Her system is clogged. This never occurs where Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is fed. Start right—by conditioning your cows for calving with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before freshening.

There is not a day during lactation that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic cannot be fed to cows at a profit. This is especially true where heavy feeding is the practice. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is good alike for cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. It makes the ailing animals healthy, the whole herd thrifty. It expels worms.

IMPORTANT: Always buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd—five pounds for each cow to start with. Get it from the responsible dealer in your town. Feed as directed and note the results in the milk pail.

25-lb. Pail, \$3.00; 100-lb. Drum, \$10.00

Smaller packages in proportion.



DR. HESS, M.D., V.C.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, O.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant
Keeps the Dairy and Stables Healthful and Clean Smelling

Twin Springs Ranch Herefords

Breeders of choice, pure-bred Hereford cattle. A number of pure-bred animals of both sexes for sale. Call at the ranch and look them over.

J. W. EWING & SON

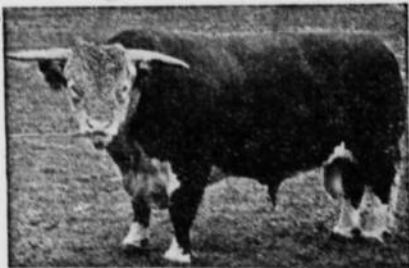
Erskine, Alta.

If You Want Herefords

Come to Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, Alta., where from a herd of 70 head I will sell a number of choice yearling heifers, two-year-old heifers in calf to my great herd bulls, or beautiful cows safe in calf. I have also 40 bulls of different ages for sale. Among these are bulls to suit all needs. Come and see these cattle or write—

FRANK COLLICUT

656 11th Avenue W., Calgary, Alta.



ELMHURST STOCK FARM

Canada's Largest Polled Hereford Herd. Herd Headers: **POLLED CLIMAX and BULLION 17th.**

Stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale, including 50 bulls of splendid individuality. Write us or come and see our cattle.

JONES BROS.

WHITEWATER, MAN.

KAKATOES PURE-BRED Imported Percheron Stallion (3840) [89671]

For Clubbing for 1920 Season

Nine Years Old. Sure Foal Getter. Good Size and Conformation. Will be at Brandon Winter Fair, where he may be examined by parties interested.

Owner: O. LUTES

VIRDEN, MAN.

Sask. Livestock Convention

THE Saskatchewan Livestock Convention and annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Livestock Associations were held at Regina, from February 4 to 6, and were on the whole well attended, showing much improvement over the meetings of the previous year. Considerable interest was evidenced in all the gatherings of the various breeders, and very instructive addresses were given during each session by men well versed in the livestock industry of western Canada.

Horse Breeders Meet

The horse breeders convened in the afternoon of February 4, R. H. Taber, of Condie, president of the association, in the chair. In the course of his remarks Mr. Taber stated that the surplus of horses in Saskatchewan was causing considerable worry, and intimated that if the horses purchased during the war had been bought in Canada instead of the United States, a considerable reduction in horse flesh would have been effected. He went on to sketch the proceedings of the association during the year, referring particularly to the meeting called last summer by the Provincial Minister of Agriculture with reference to shipping a considerable number of horses to Poland, but on account of the question of credit to be granted that country by the Federal Government not maturing the matter was left in abeyance. Mr. Taber was of the opinion that the demand for high-class draft horses was good, and that the tractor need not worry the breeders to any extent. J. G. Robertson, livestock commissioner for the province, to whom much credit is due for the success of the convention, gave some figures showing that Saskatchewan leads the Dominion in the number of horses. The figures for the province for 1919 being 1,780,452, an increase of 88,443 over the previous year, and 158,000 more than the province of Alberta.

Out of the million and more horses possessed within the province, stated Mr. Robertson, perhaps a quarter of a million of them are very valuable, heavy draft animals. A half million light draft and agricultural make up another valuable aggregation. Another 150,000 are useful horses, and 100,000 have no value whatever. Mr. Robertson also touched on the world shortage of horses, stating that in Belgium, France and Poland, there was a shortage of nearly three and a half million head, and this, taking into account the fact that nearly all the army horses left at the conclusion of the war were still in these countries. Mr. Robertson also stated that the high shipping rates and scarcity of tonnage had as great deal to do with the excess of horse flesh in Canada at the present time.

Resolutions

Among the resolutions submitted to the meeting and passed was one urging better stabling accommodation at the Regina Winter Fair, and a further resolution asked for the erection of a sale ring. In this connection it was stated that a comfortable sale ring would fill a big want in Regina for both public and private sales. Another resolution advocated the advertising of

Saskatchewan as the leading livestock province, and sought a way to provide for the exhibition of high-class stock from Saskatchewan at all the leading shows in America. Considerable discussion took place on the question of changing the date of the Regina Winter Fair, and a resolution asking that the fair be held in the spring was carried.

A resolution recommending assistance to exhibitors who had stock worthy of being exhibited at the large international shows was unanimously adopted. Another authorizing the secretary to write the different secretaries of the agricultural societies throughout the province, urging the desirability of introducing high quality sires into the different communities was also passed. A resolution to amend three clauses in the constitution was read and passed. These were clauses dealing with the method of electing officers and directors, and the question of place of the annual meeting. Under the amended clauses nine directors at large will be chosen, and one from each of the affiliated clubs or horse breeders.

S. G. Carlyle Addresses Meeting

S. G. Carlyle, livestock commissioner for Alberta, addressed the meeting on "The future of the Draft Horse in Western Canada," and among other things stated that more power would certainly be needed in future, and if the horse breeders did not meet it the manufacturer would. W. W. Fraser, livestock commissioner for Manitoba, spoke on the transportation problem, while Dr. Grisdale, deputy minister of agriculture for the dominion, also touched on the same subject as well as on the question of European credit.

Hon. C. A. Dunning Addresses Meeting

At the evening session the meeting was addressed by the Hon. C. A. Dunning, provincial minister of agriculture, who, in the course of a very interesting and instructive address, pointed out that the horse industry was the least organized of all the different branches of livestock in the province, and that the question of the large surplus of useless light horses in Saskatchewan at the present time was a serious one. He stated that he was very much in sympathy with the horse breeders in their endeavor to improve the weight and quality of their horses, and intimated that they would have the support of the government in this connection, and something concrete would develop in connection therewith at an early date. He also touched on the cattle, sheep and swine industries, and stated that the cattle in Saskatchewan had increased by 100,000 head in the past year. Professor A. M. Shaw, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, spoke on the different types of draft horses, and also on marketing and educational aspects of horse breeding.

Election of Officers

The following officers were elected for 1920: President, W. H. Gibson, Girvin; Vice-president, Hugh Gilmour, Moose Jaw. Directors: J. H. Graham, Saskatoon; Robert Sinton, Regina; Jack Byers, Valjean; George Rupp, Lampman; S. Haggerty, Belle Plaine; Russell Taber, Condie; T. Robertson, Bradwell; A. M. Shaw, Saskatoon; W. J. Hoff,



A Quartette of Hereford Heifers from the Herd of J. I. Moffat.

Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics and Foods

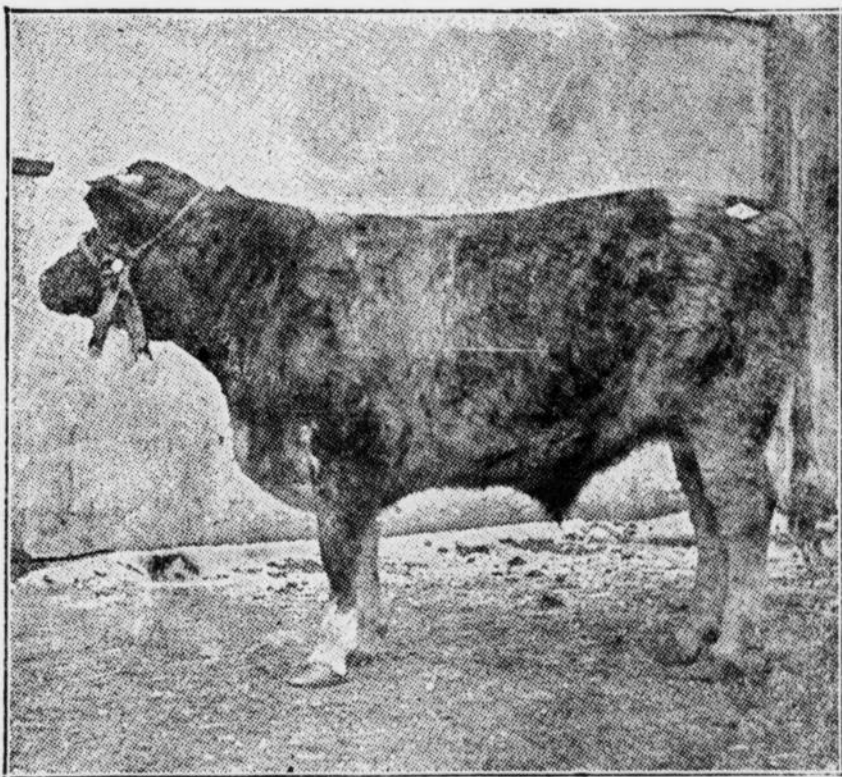
In the manufacture of all our Stock and Poultry Condition Powders and Remedies we eliminate the cheap filler which is used by many manufacturers to make up a large package, and give you pure material which you can adulterate yourself if you wish. Mr. Farmer, how does this appeal to you?

Royal Purple Stock Specific

is a pure unadulterated condition powder, it is not a dope. It can be used throughout the entire feeding season and will not do your animals one iota of harm, works entirely on their digestive organs, causes them to assimilate the foods properly and digest every particle of food value. Fifty-five to sixty per cent. of food value is a fair average of what the animal takes out of its food without this condition powder; it makes their coats sleek and causes them to take on a healthy appearance in a very short time.

What We Claim For It

Cows will give from three to five pounds more milk per day during the winter months. You can fatten pigs a month earlier, have larger and better pigs, and save a month's time and feed. You can fatten horses ready for sale in four to six weeks. If you don't believe us try a 60c. package on the worst animal you have on your place and be convinced. How many times have you said to yourself: "No matter how much I feed my animals they do not seem to thrive." This, Mr. Farmer, is because your animals are not in a healthy thriving condition. Royal Purple Stock Specific will compel them to put on a thrifty appearance in a short time and yet it will cost you less than 15c. per month per animal to use it. Put up in 60c. packages, \$1.75 and \$6.00 tins. If you have a lot of stock buy the large tin. It contains sixteen 60c. packages.



PURE-BRED STEER under 1 year, entered in Lot No. 3, Toronto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Ont., Dec. 11-12, 1919, and awarded 1st Prize. Also entered for Royal Purple Calf Meal Special, and awarded 1st Prize. Fed and Exhibited by Mr. Oril Williamson, R.R. No. 1, Jarvis, Ont. Sold for 33c. lb. by Auction. Weight, 1,190 lbs.

Royal Purple Laying Meal

During the many years we have been making our high-class Stock and Poultry Specific, we have had thousands of letters from Poultry raisers all over Canada, wanting to know what to feed their poultry. A hen is just like a factory. If you have lots of material in your factory, you can get out the finished product. The hen requires so much Protein, so much Fat, Ash, Lime, etc., to make an egg and supply her bodily needs. Ordinary grains will give her a supply for herself and to make one egg every two or three days. For the accommodation of our customers, we have produced a Laying Meal which contains high-class meat, meal, grains, etc., that will give her everything she requires for her bodily needs and produce an egg per day. If you cannot get this material from your dealer in your own town send us \$5.00 for a hundred-pound bag and we will ship it to you direct. This product certainly fills a long felt requirement for the poultry men and simplifies the matter of feeding.

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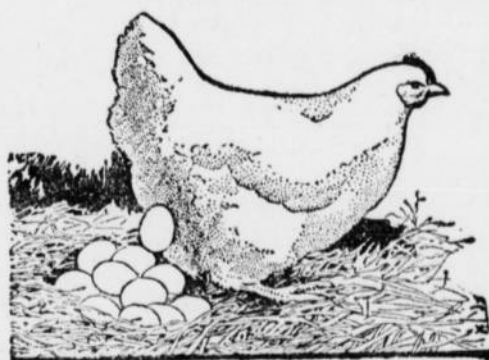
W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Limited
London, Ontario

Royal Purple Calf Meal

There is probably no mixed feed on the Canadian market that the farmers have been buncoed more on than Calf Meal. You cannot make a substitute for milk with less than 10 per cent. Fat or over 20 per cent. Protein. Calves are entirely different from grown animals. You must supply them with material as much like milk as possible. In our Royal Purple Calf Meal we have a product on which you can raise calves after they are eight days old just as well as though you used new milk. At the Toronto Fat Stock Show this year there were eight calves shown not over a year old, that averaged over 1,000 pounds each, that were fed on this meal. If you will write us for our new booklet we will send you the full particulars and photographs of all these calves. Mr. Farmer, when you want calf meal you see that it contains over 10 per cent. Fat. Unscrupulous dealers and manufacturers are making meals that do not contain more than 7 per cent. fat and a large percentage of protein. Many of these meals are no better than ordinary dairy feeds. Fat costs two-and-a-half to three times as much as protein in any market, but you must have it in calf meal to make a substitute for milk. Our Royal Purple Calf Meal is put up in 25, 50 and 100-lb. bags.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

If your hens are not laying after the first of January it is because they are not housed properly and are in an unhealthy condition. There is no excuse for hens not laying if they are fed and housed properly. Our Royal Purple Poultry Specific, if used in the mash given them, will make them digest their food properly, make their digestive organs healthy and active and will produce the eggs for you as well in the winter as in the summer. The eggs are formed in batches from 10 to 15, from the large egg down to the size of a pin head. If the hens are not healthy nature will lie dormant. As soon as our Poultry Specific is used nature becomes active. This is why so many people get eggs in a few days after using our Specific. If you do not get eggs it is your own fault. This Specific is put up in 30c. and 60c. packages, \$1.75 and \$6.00 tins.



Royal Purple Chick Feed

made from all kiln dried white grains. You can raise 95 to 98 per cent. of your young chicks with this feed, put up in packages and bags.

We also manufacture the following valuable brands:
Royal Purple Lice Killer in 30c. and 60c. tins.
Royal Purple Cough Cure in 60c. tins.
Royal Purple Sweat Liment in 60c. bottles.
Royal Purple Disinfectant in 35c., 65c. and \$1.40 tins.
Royal Purple Roup Cure in 30c. and 60c. tins.
Royal Purple Worm Powder in 30c. and 60c. tins.

Every article we make is guaranteed to do exactly as represented.

For sale by reliable dealers everywhere. If you cannot get any of the above articles from your dealer write us direct.

FREE—Write us and we will send you one of our new books that are now being published, giving you all the common diseases of stock and poultry, how to treat them, how to build a hen house, and wilderness of valuable information.

BAR U PERCHERONS

The largest stud of the Pure-bred Percherons in the World. The first Percheron-breeding Farm Established in Canada. The only firm on the American continent from which British horsemen have selected Percheron breeding stock to establish studs in Britain.

Do not let the British breeders come to Canada and carry off all our best foundation stock. Do not be satisfied with the cheap cull stallions brought in by irresponsible dealers and stallion pedlars from the United States when you can buy the best individuals of the best breeding raised right here in Alberta by men that have been in the breeding business for 25 years and expect to remain in the business. We have Fifty-four head of Pure-bred Percheron Stallions of our own breeding now on hand to select from. You can see their sires and dams, and if you cannot choose one from the lot to suit you we will give you every assistance in our power. Write for prices, or come to High River, Alberta, and we will meet you and show you the stock at any time. Address:—

GEORGE LANE or **A. FLEMING, Manager**
Calgary, Alberta High River, Alberta

Pioneer Stock Farm Belgians

One of the greatest collections in America. Stud headed by

Paramount Flashwood, 1610

Farceur's greatest son in service

Service Fee \$100

Pasture free. Mares are all ready being booked. Better book yours while there is room.

Choice stallions and mares for sale at all times.

George Rupp, Lampman, Sask.



CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS

20 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Ages rising 2 to 4 Years

Anyone wanting a choice Clydesdale Stallion should see this lot at the Brandon Winter Fair, March 1 to 5.

They are all up to good size and quality. Get my prices before purchasing. I can save you money. Terms to suit reliable purchasers.

100 SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

If you want a good, thick-set Shorthorn bull or heifer with size, and one that looks like a pure-bred, arrange to see me while at the Brandon Fair. Prices and terms to suit.

Western Address:
CECIL HOTEL
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W. J. McCallum
BRAMPTON - ONT.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

For Sale at Public Auction



There will be Sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION on

40 FRIDAY, 40
HEAD March 5, 1920 HEAD

During the Week of Brandon Winter Fair, in
The Winter Fair Arena, Brandon, Man.

Forty Head of Select Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns of the best of individuality and merit.

Write for full particulars of this offering and attend the Winter Fair and this Sale.

J. W. DURNO, Calgary,
Auctioneer.

LORNE C. WILKIN
MYRTLE - MAN.

Craigie Mains Clydesdales

Established
1889

Stallions, all ages, for Sale or hire under Federal System of Assistance to horse breeders. These horses are the get of well-known sires such as Revelanta, Baron Ensign, Ruby Prize, The Bruce, and others. Write me your wants.

**SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED**

A. & G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Sask.

Swift Current. George Rupp, Lampman, was appointed representative of the horse breeders' on the Saskatchewan Stallion Board. J. G. Robert-

Cattle Breeders Convene

The Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association met in the morning of February 5, with President, W. H. Gibson, of Girvin, in the chair. Mr. Gibson, in a short address, expressed his satisfaction at the large attendance over the previous year. He touched on the increase in the cattle of the province already referred to, and stated that although feed conditions in some parts of Saskatchewan were bad, still the progress made during the year was encouraging. The secretary's report also touched on the disastrous conditions in some parts of the province which culminated in large numbers of cattle being forced on to the market, creating a glut and lowering prices very considerably, while in addition the severe and early winter had worked considerable hardship to the industry. He drew attention to the outbreak of Hemorrhagic Septicemia throughout the province, tracing the outbreak to Gainsborough on the Manitoba boundary. He stated however that the outbreak had been overcome and the province was practically free of the disease.

Cattle in Province

Mr. Robertson submitted figures showing that Saskatchewan possessed 1,379,563 head of cattle and that from the period of June, 1918, to June, 1919, the province had made a gain over its sister province of Alberta of 200,000 head, and that at the present time she probably stood at third place among the provinces of the Dominion possessing the greatest number of cattle. He also stated that the increase was due in a considerable extent to the fact that the average farmer is now convinced that straight grain growing is not a profitable method of farming, and to the large number of them who are going into stock on that account. He stated that over 10,000 head of stockers and feeders were shipped back to the province from the Winnipeg market, and that about one-fifth of these were brought back through the efforts of the livestock branch.

Mr. Robertson dealt with the cattle outlook in European countries where the shortage is acute, and also with the competition which western Canada must face in Europe against Australian and

The Grain Growers' Guide

son was appointed delegate to the meeting of the Co-operative Shipping Association, to be held in Winnipeg next month.

South American beef, and stated that Canadian efforts should be confined to supplying Europe with the better quality of chilled beef, and in catering to the Canadian and United States market. He also touched on the educative work done by the associations, by the department of agriculture, and by the agricultural colleges, and to the big demand which has arisen from all classes of farmers for a better class of pure-bred sires.

Resolutions

Among the resolutions submitted to the meeting were a number similar to those passed at the horse breeders' convention, especially regarding change of constitution, method of electing directors, date of meeting, assistance to breeders of good stock, grants to stock eligible for showing at international exhibitions, building of a sale ring at Regina, etc. The matter of changing the winter fair date came in for a long discussion, and unlike the horse breeders' the cattle breeders' sustained the resolution, moving that a fall fair be held.

R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, introduced a resolution asking for a bull sale to be held at Saskatoon in the spring, probably about June 1. This resolution was unanimously adopted. Dairy Commissioner, Percy Reed, addressed the meeting briefly on the growth of the dairy industry in Saskatchewan, and touched on the questions of the Babcock test, market conditions and the outlook for the future. Dr. M. P. McClellan, provincial veterinary, spoke on Hemorrhagic Septicemia, and gave some very valuable hints as to the methods of dealing with this disease.

Election of Officers

The following officers were elected for 1920: President, James Brown, Neudorf; Vice-president, P. M. Brett, Edenwold. Directors: George Logan, Tuxford; R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; B. H. Thomson, Boharm; W. H. Gibson, Girvin; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; B. D. Smith, McLean. J. C. Moore was chosen delegate to attend the co-operative livestock shipping convention to be held in Winnipeg.

Swine Breeders Meet

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association was held in the afternoon of February 5, and there was also a very good attendance of the members of this association.

Mr. S. V. Tomecko, of Lipton, occupied the chair, and after a few remarks from himself, and from the secretary, J. G. Robertson, Mr. Potter of Langbank, one of the oldest swine breeders in the province, addressed the meeting. Mr. Potter touched on the poor railway service often given by the railroad companies, causing a big shrinkage in hogs. He also spoke of marketing conditions and community breeding. He drew the attention of the meeting to the scarcity of hogs in the province, stating that as soon as a man found he could not make money out of hogs he gave them up, and judging from the present shortage he thought that there would not be sufficient hogs in the whole of western provinces to supply local demand at the end of the present year. In speaking to the question of the change of date for the winter fair, Mr. Potter referred to the fact that the Brandon fair is always held in the spring, and was invariably a success.

Resolutions

Among the resolutions presented to the meeting was one dealing with return fares for stock car attendants, and the protest of the swine breeders against the action of the railway commission in imposing a one and a half cent a mile rate for attendants returning after taking car loads of stock to the central markets. The meeting also discussed the charge of date for the winter fair, and voted for a fall fair.

A number of the other resolutions were very similar to those passed at the previous conventions of horse men and cattlemen.

Address on Marketing

Mr. H. Evans, manager of the Saskatchewan stock yards at Moose Jaw, addressed the convention on "Marketing in Saskatchewan Stock Yards." Mr. Evans told of the steps taken to provide stock yards and of the facilities they had at Moose Jaw. He also dealt with the act providing for the establishment of the yards which was passed just a year ago, and stated that an effort was being made to conduct these yards so that any one could find out whose stock was sold and what price was obtained therefore. He extended a hearty invitation to all present to pay the Moose Jaw Yards a visit at any time they wished.

Officers for 1920

Honorary president, A. B. Potter, Langbank; president, S. V. Tomecko, Lipton; vice-president, R. A. Wright, Drinkwater; secretary-treasurer, J. G. Robertson, directors, E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake; Phillip Leech, Baring; F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; T. Learmouth, Regina; H. E. Thompson, Regina; C. W. Thurston, North Regina.

Address by Dr. J. H. Grisdale

At the evening session of the livestock association, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, addressed the meeting, and in the course of a strong talk stated that while he was very well pleased to see the attendance at the different sessions, on looking at the number of members which each association possesses he was of opinion that a very much better showing was to be expected in this

Echo Grove Farm Herefords

Second Annual Draft Sale of High-class Young Stock
in the Winter Fair Arena, Brandon, Wednesday forenoon, March 3, 1920
(during the week of the Winter Fair)

40 Head
Young Bulls
and
Heifers



Some of the Good Herefords in our Herd.

40 Head
Young Bulls
and
Heifers

The offering will include 12 Young Bulls, rising two years, and one Aged Bull; also 16 Two-year-old Heifers, the majority of them bred to either of our herd bulls, Perfect Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax; Byron Fairfax, Jr., by Byron Fairfax; and Bonnie Brae 63rd, by Bonnie Brae 3rd.

There will also be offered a few young open Heifers and a few good Cows with calves at foot and bred again. Real three-in-one propositions.

Special values will be found in this offering. Many of the individuals are fit for the show ring, and all of them will prove profitable investments. Sold subject to Tuberculin test if desired.

CATALOG READY NOW

JAMES I. MOFFAT

Carroll, Man.

Horses! Horses!! AUCTION SALE

Opening Sale of the Season at
Co-operative Stock Yards, Moose Jaw, Sask.

— ON —

Wednesday, February 25, 1920 at 12.30 p.m.

200 HORSES 200

COMPRISING:

- 100 Head (broke) Mares and Geldings, 3 to 8 years old, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds.
- 60 Head (green broke) Mares and Geldings, 4 and 5 years old, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.
- 40 Yearlings and Two-year-old Colts.

The above horses have been consigned to us from well-known ranchers and farmers, and will be sold to the highest bidder. We are advertising 200 head but expect to have a much larger number for this sale.

We attend to all Shipping FREE of charge on any of the three railways, C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P.

TERMS CASH

NO RESERVE

We solicit the co-operation of farmers, ranchers and dealers in establishing a Horse Market at Moose Jaw, Sask.

Cross, Dobson & Fysh Ltd.

Phones : 4948, 4565

AUCTIONEERS

Write or Wire us for further particulars.

Dispersion Sale of BELGIAN and PERCHERON Mares and Fillies

AT

CLINTON, IOWA, U.S.A.

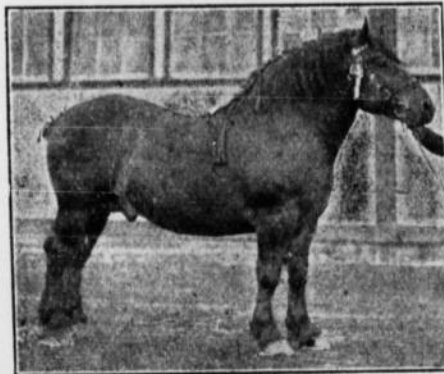
On Wednesday, February 25, 1920,
35 Head of Choice Mares and Fillies (mostly Belgians)

of more than ordinary attractiveness, with size and quality. Don't miss this opportunity. Write for further particulars to

CHAMPLIN BROS., Importers, Clinton, Iowa, U.S.A.



Canada's Largest Stallion Dealers Vanstone & Rogers



LEONARD, Belgian Stallion, weighing 2,400 pounds. First in his class, and Champion of the Breed at Calgary Spring Show, 1919. This horse was sold at a long figure.

weight, broken to harness, both big winners; "A" class in every respect—ridiculously cheap. A few mares for sale for cash. All our stallions are guaranteed 60 per cent. foal getters, and we live up to our guarantee. Our insurance proposition eliminates all risk in buying a stallion. Write and tell us what you want. Terms to responsible parties. Prepare for the breeding season now. There is a world-wide shortage of horses and they will be higher than ever before.

Branch at Calgary—
Corner 4th Ave and 5th St.
A. A. McDonald, Manager.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
North Battleford :: Sask.



SARNIA POULTRY FENCE

The Canadian farmers and ourselves have been friends for more than eight years. Our business relations have been very intimate and profitable both ways—to the farmer and to us. We have given full measure of service—real fence value. That means repeat orders. Once a Sarnia fence customer, always a Sarnia fence customer. That is especially true of Sarnia poultry fence. You get real fence value, durable and strong, with all extra profits eliminated, when you deal direct with us on our Factory to Farm one profit plan.

We Save You Money

Buy no Poultry fence any part of which is made of light wire. The life of the fence will only be the life of the lightest wire. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. The Sarnia knot—in fact all parts of our fence are made of the same size wire. We guarantee the Sarnia fence to be made from Government gauge, high grade wire that stands the acid test, and to be the most perfectly woven Poultry fence on the market. Western Canada supplied from Winnipeg. Get our low price list and descriptive literature before you buy Poultry Fence. Address nearest office.

THE SARNIA FENCE CO., Limited
Winnipeg, Manitoba Sarnia, Ontario



Alberta Spring Shows CALGARY

March 23rd to 26th, 1920

HORSE SHOW AND SALE

Prize Lists ready about February 15.
Entries Close March 10.

BULL SALE

Send for Entry Forms and Rules.
Entries Close February 23.

After being separated for the past two years, owing to insufficient accommodation on account of their rapid growth, these two great livestock events will again be held simultaneously, as additional buildings are now available.

SPECIAL PASSENGER RATES

For all information, address
E. L. RICHARDSON,
Secretary, Alberta Livestock Associations,
VICTORIA PARK, CALGARY.

Mammoth Jacks, Percheron Stallions and Mares

A lot of big-boned Jacks, 3 to 5 years old, weight up to 1,200 pounds, 15 to 16 hands. Also a fine lot of Percheron stallions, blacks and greys, weight up to 2,400 pounds. A lot of large mares, 3 and 4 year olds, showing colts. Will sell one or a carload. All stock guaranteed.
A. E. Smith, R. 1, Lawrence, Kan.
40 miles west of Kansas City.



TREAT HORSES RIGHT

When you go to work on the first warm, spring day you throw off your winter overcoat. But horses can't throw off their winter coats. Do it for them by clipping with a Stewart No. 1 Machine. Soon pays for itself in better work from horses. Insist on a Stewart—the only machine that always satisfies. Send for a new Catalog.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY,
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Percherons - Belgians

State Fair Winners. Stallions, Brood Mares and Fillies for Sale. Registered.
FRED CHANDLER, R7, Charlton, Iowa. Direct below St. Paul.



Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fever, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly.
Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

LABELS

Livestock Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, manufactured by the Ketchum Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Box

505, Ottawa, Ont. Write for samples and prices.

respect from Saskatchewan stockmen. He addressed the meeting on the livestock industry, and stated that the Canadian livestock trade was at least the second in the world, and the more breeders there are in the trade the greater the livestock industry will become. He touched briefly on the European fields which are now open to Canadian trade, and quoted figures of livestock in European countries showing the decrease in all branches during the war. Turning to the increase in Canada and in Saskatchewan, he stated that before the war dairy cattle in the Dominion numbered 2,675,000 while at the end of the war the number was 3,547,000—an increase of 28 per cent. The western provinces, as a whole, showed an increase of 74 per cent., and Saskatchewan itself an increase of 82 per cent. For beef cattle the increase was 114 per cent., and in Saskatchewan 133 per cent.

Dr. Grisdale deplored the fact that greater increases in sheep and swine had not been made by the western

provinces, and at the same time stated that in regard to poultry a splendid increase was to be recorded. He also stated that in a very short time Canada would double her livestock population, and drew special attention to the improvement of flocks and herds, especially by the use of high-class sires. He made a strong plea for the adoption by every breeder of cattle of the accredited herd system, and the extermination of tuberculosis in cattle.

Some facts and figures were given as to what the livestock branch were doing towards furthering the interests of the industry by granting special funds to fairs association to be spent in prizes for feeding steers in car lots. He also touched on the federal aid to horse breeders, grants to exhibitions, and the free sire policy by which the government has put out over 2,500 bulls throughout western Canada.

Messrs. S. G. Carlyle, Edmonton, and W. W. Fraser, Winnipeg, also addressed this meeting, which was presided over by the Hon. Charles Dunning.

Sheep Breeders Meet

A well attended meeting of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders met on the last day of the convention, under the chairmanship of President, A. J. Quigley, of Sintaluta, who reviewed briefly the work of the association during the past year, and while regretting the suffering caused by the shortage of feed, congratulated the members of the association on the success of the different ventures they had undertaken during the past year.

In the presentation of his report, Secretary J. G. Robertson showed that sheep in the province were slowly but surely increasing, stating that in 1919 the total number was 146,911, an increase of over 12,000 from the previous year, but remarked that the small province of Nova Scotia had twice as many sheep as the large province of Saskatchewan. He drew attention to the marked increase in the number of sheep being kept as small flocks on the farms and attributed the success of their sheep sale last fall very largely to this factor.

The secretary also touched on co-operative marketing of wool and the satisfactory prices received by the farmers who market their wool through the co-operative branch of the department of agriculture. He drew attention to the destruction of sheep by coyotes, and stated that the provincial regulations were changed owing to the fact that it had been found out that certain parties would allow coyotes to become full grown and produce litters before they would destroy them, as by doing so they would secure a good skin which would sell for a high price, and this, in addition to the bounty received from the government. To remedy this condition the bounty is now paid only on coyote cubs to give encouragement to the destruction of these cubs instead of allowing them to become full grown. He also stated that some action would be taken in reference to the number of useless dogs throughout the province.

In dealing with the work of the livestock branch, Mr. Robertson stated that they had been very active in assisting farmers to make a start in sheep raising under the Livestock Purchase Act, and on that account there had been a steady increase in the number of animals distributed. In 1914 there were distributed 482 grade ewes, and 13 pure-bred rams. In 1915, 2,120 ewes and 35 pure-bred rams. In 1916, 852 grade ewes and 10 pure-bred rams, in 1917, 2,968 grade ewes and 33 pure-bred rams. In 1918, 3,976 grade ewes and 137 pure-bred rams. For 1919, the total was not yet available, but for the past eight months 3,100 grade ewes had been distributed, and 92 pure bred rams. He further stated that in 1918 the livestock branch imported from the United States a number of pure-bred Rambouillet ewes and rams, and sold them to the ranchers in the province in an effort to get these ranchers to secure new blood for their wool producing flocks.

Mr. Robertson also stated that the livestock branch had made a recent importation of pure-bred rams and ewes for the improvement of farm flocks, consisting of imported and eastern-

bred Shropshires, Oxfords, Leicesters, Suffolks and Hampshire rams, and on this importation they had made a very satisfactory profit. He also touched on prices obtained at the sheep sale held last fall and gave a comparison of the top prices, showing that Regina averaged \$205; Brandon \$117; Calgary \$110; Saskatoon \$100; Edmonton \$86 and Lacombe \$75.

Resolutions

The resolution brought up at the other meetings of the associations regarding the amendment of the constitution and the appointment of directors, was brought up and passed. On the motion of Mr. Follett, of Duval, the association shearers will be employed again next year. A resolution from Mr. Buffum, of Bechar, regarding the importing of more pure-bred sheep from England and Scotland, came in for a good deal of discussion and was passed. Other resolutions dealing with the question of holding the sheep sales earlier, cancellation of entry fees for grade ewes, one auctioneer at the sales, destruction of dogs, bounty on wolves, and several other matters, were brought forward. The entry fee for grade ewes was reduced from 50 cents to 35 cents.

H. Follett, of Duval, was elected president for 1920; with E. E. Baynton, of Big Stick Lake, as vice-president.

Tinline on Forage Crops

Mr. J. Tinline, superintendent of the experimental farm at Scott, gave a very interesting address on forage crop experiments. He strongly recommended more alfalfa in the dry sections, sowing in rows, at about 10 lbs. to the acre. He also strongly advocated sweet clover and sunflowers.

Livestock Board Meets

At a meeting of the Livestock Associations Board, held at the close of the convention, it was definitely decided to continue the fall fairs at Regina and Saskatoon for another year. It is the intention of the board to try and arrange a circuit of fairs at Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary, the dates to be arranged later.

The officers elected for 1920 are: honorary president, Robert Sinton, of Regina; president, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; vice-president, Olaf Olafson, Mortlach; Secretary, J. G. Robertson.

Pullets for Profit

It is largely on the farmers' flocks of poultry that Canada must depend for her poultry products. But owing to the high cost and increasing scarcity of feeds many farmers are questioning the profitability of this branch of farming. A means to increasing the returns from the flocks is that of increasing the winter egg production. Every flock requires some feed and labor and if a little more feed and a little more attention will give a marketable supply of winter eggs it will be well worth while.

Shearing Machines

For flocks up to 300 use Stewart No. 9 Ball-bearing Machine, hand operated. For flocks up to 3,000 use Stewart Little Wonder, two-horse power engine, high-tension magneto, two power shearing machines and power sharpener. For larger flocks there are as many power shearing units to operate on line shaft as needed. Insist on a Stewart—the only machine that always satisfies.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Another means of increasing the supply of winter eggs is that of replacing hens with early-hatched pullets. In an experiment at the Scott Experimental Station it was found that only nine out of 25 one-year-old hens laid over 100 eggs in a year, and none reached the 150 mark. Out of a pen of 50 pullets hatched from eggs, from these hens three laid over 200 eggs in the same period and 16 laid over 150. In the month of January the April-hatched pullets laid on average of 18 eggs per bird while the hens had an average of 2.8 each.

Some of the pullets in the experiment were April hatched and some were hatched in May. At the end of May, 1919, the April-hatched pullets had on an average laid 7.5 more eggs per bird per month than the May hatched. This shows the importance of hatching the chicks early.

Breeding and Housing

In addition to being early hatched, pullets to lay well in the winter must be well-bred, well-fed and comfortably housed. Breeding for egg production is carried on by a number of poultrymen who are raising the utility breeds. For the average farm flock, the cheapest method to secure a good laying strain is to secure and use male birds from flocks that have been improved along this line.

Much of their feed can be picked up by the fowls during the summer, but in winter not only should they have access to some meal in addition to the scratch feed but such feeds as meatmeal, oyster shell, charcoal and grit are essential. Field roots or some cabbage help to keep the birds more healthy.

Housing poultry is one of the most difficult problems on the open prairie. The most satisfactory buildings tested up to the present are the cotton-front houses well constructed. Double boards and paper are necessary for the walls, and in exposed positions storm doors may be necessary. Curtains to drop down in front of the roosts on cold nights help. This year on the station a false ceiling of loosely laid boards covered with straw has been built about three feet above the roosts. The straw appears to take up the dampness and too free a circulation of air is checked. The birds instead of being stiff with the cold in the mornings are in good shape to start the day's operations.—M. J. Tinline, Scott, Sask.

Sire Purchase Policy

The Dominion livestock branch announces a new policy to be known as the "Sire Purchase Policy" which will become effective in the different provinces as announced later.

Under the terms of this policy bulls, boars, and rams will be purchased on order by competent employees of the branch, and will be sold to applicants at the original cost price plus the freight. A deposit of \$50.00 with the order will be required in the case of bulls, and of \$10.00 in the case of boars or rams. An applicant will be required to remit the balance of the purchase price either direct or through his bank before delivery is made.

In the event of a considerable number of applications being received from any territory, exchange stables will be

provided by the branch for the assembly of the sires with a view to executing orders more promptly, and for the purpose of giving applicants an opportunity of making their own selection out of the number on hand.

Seedy Horses

Q.—I have a pair of geldings, nine years old, and they don't seem to thrive as they should, although I am feeding good hay and oats three times a day, and they are in a fairly warm stable. Instead of getting fat they just seem to grow hair, the more I feed them the longer their hair gets. All they need is a pair of horns each and you would think they were a pair of billy goats.—A. B. Minnedosa.

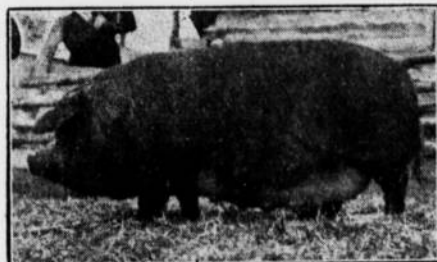
A.—If your stable is fairly warm have your horses clipped at once, and then keep them blanketed. See that their teeth are not troubling them; they may have sharp, projecting edges in the inside of the lower row of molars, and on the outer edge of top rows. Have the teeth dressed if you detect any sharp points. Feed them boiled oats at night with a cupful of boiled flax jelly included. This should make them improve in condition in a short time.

In Livestock Circles

Dr. Head Sells Good Percheron

Dr. Chas. Head, the well-known importer and breeder of Percheron and Belgian stallions, Regina, Sask., advises us that he has sold the Percheron stallion, Attention, a well-known prize winner at many of the Western Canadian fairs during the past two years, to Messrs. Pitchford and Sons, Melfort, Sask.

Stallions Let Under Federal Aid
Messrs. A. and G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask.,



Duchess Marie

Duroc-Jersey sow, 800 lbs. at two years; 24 pigs spring of 1917. S. G. Henderson, Lacombe, Alta.

have let the Clydesdale stallion, Parkmain Bruce, to the Roblin Clydesdale Club, Roblin, Man. Geo. Stutt, Brookside Stock Farm, Brookside, Sask., has let Brookside Mahomet, to the Elkhorn Clydesdale Club; while R. H. Taber's Bruce goes to a club north of Brandon.

Dollar Imports Clydesdales

Six head of good Clydesdales, consigned to A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta., left Glasgow, on the 29th of January, and are expected to arrive at High River about the 25th of February. The ages of the horses range from three to six years. Further particulars of this importation will appear in a later issue of The Guide.

Moffat's Hereford Sale

Buyers who are in the market for well-bred Herefords, in the best of condition, will not fail to overlook the Echo Grove second annual draft sale which will take place in the Winter Fair Arena, Brandon, on Wednesday forenoon, March 3.

At this sale will be offered around 40 head of young bulls as well as two-year-old heifers bred to Mr. Moffat's good herd bulls, Perfect Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax; Syron Fairfax, Jr., by Byron Fairfax; and Bonnie Brae 63rd, by Bonnie Brae 3rd.

There will also be offered a few open heifers and some good young cows with calves at foot, and bred again to one of the above-named bulls—real three-in-one propositions, which should spell splendid bargains for some purchaser. Some of the two-year-old heifers were imported by Mr. Moffat from the States, last June, while others are from his well-known show herd which has always given a good account of itself at Western Canadian fairs for several years.

This sale will be an unexcelled opportunity for securing a high-class herd bull. The Guide fieldman is convinced that their pedigrees are right, and if he knows anything about herd bull material their individuality, conformation, character and type will find them ready purchasers. The further fact that the offering is rich in the noted Fairfax blood should be a strong inducement, especially in the case of the heifers which are for the most part bred to Fairfax bulls. Many of the cattle are just the kind farmers and beginners who want to start right at a moderate outlay of capital, are looking for, and which will grow into as good a herd of money makers as will be found in the West.

New Firm Selling Horses

With the opening of the Co-operative Stock Yards, Moose Jaw, which are filling a long-felt want in southern Saskatchewan, the firm of Dobson, Cross and Fysh, of Moose Jaw, livestock auctioneers and com-

mission dealers, are inaugurating a semi-monthly horse sale, the first sale to take place at the stock yards on February 25. That these horse sales will be well patronized by Saskatchewan farmers there is no doubt, as a horse market for the province has been repeatedly spoken of for some time past, at various meetings and conventions of livestock men. Between 200 and 300 horses will be put up to the



Prince (2129)

Belgian stallion; Second at Brandon and Saskatoon. First at Regina and numerous other fairs. Sold by Vanstone and Rogers to Prowse and Minky, Kelvington, Sask.

high dollar at this sale, some of them broken, others younger stock. The success of this first venture of this enterprising firm will be watched with interest.

Fuller's Hereford Sale

Geo. E. Fuller, Arm River Stock Farm, Girvin, Sask., and Midnapore, Alta., will offer at the association sales at Regina, on Thursday, March 11, a group of high-class Herefords which include the get of Martin Fairfax, Mr. Fuller's \$18,000 bull, a son of the great Perfection Fairfax, Britisher Jr., Paul Mack, Perfection Lad, Nathan Perfection, Beau Donald 187, and other good sires, and out of dams which carry the best of whiteface blood, many of whom are well-known prize winners. This is Mr. Fuller's second annual draft sale, and the quality of the young stock offered should bring ready purchasers. Marked improvement is to be noted in the young bulls and open heifers this year, and, as already stated, they are bred in the purple. Quite a number of them will acquire themselves creditably in both showing and breeding herd. The merit of a few older females and a Beau Donald bull, will be obvious to the bidders, and the high standard of the whole offering is undoubted. Fuller particulars of the individuals will appear in future issues of The Guide and catalogs will be ready in a few days. Send for one now to W. H. Gibson, manager, Arm River Stock Farm, Girvin, Sask.

Dufferin Sale

Neil A. Love, secretary of the Dufferin Agricultural Society, reports to us that he has obtained from J. B. Jickling, his entire stud of Clydesdales, consisting of 16 head. The good stock horse, Baron Milton, is included in the lot, as are also two young stallions. The rest are brood mares in foal to Baron Milton, and a few young fillies. These are an exceptionally good lot, and Manitoba buyers will have a chance to get them at their own price as they are being put up for auction at the sale held by the Dufferin Agricultural Society at Carman.

Saskatchewan Clydesdale Club

At a well-attended meeting of the Saskatchewan Clydesdale Club, held in Regina, on the 4th inst., the following resolution was passed unanimously, and the secretary instructed to wire it to J. W. Wheaton, secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, to be brought up at the



By Courtesy of Robt. F. Strouts, Bounty, Sask.

annual meeting of that association, held at Toronto, on February 5th: "Resolved, that the Saskatchewan Clydesdale Club strongly recommend that the registration and transfer fees be doubled, and that each provincial Clydesdale club receive a grant from the Dominion association in proportion to the fees paid in by that province."

The meeting also recommended that the Dominion constitution be changed so that in future the president and vice-president of each of the provincial Clydesdale clubs

constitute the directorate for the Dominion. A sale of high-class stock was proposed and will likely take place shortly. The following officers were elected for 1920: President, R. H. Taber; vice-president, S. Haggerty; secretary-treasurer, James Dougans. Executive: W. H. Gibson, Alex. Mutch, Hugh Gilmour. Members of the board: W. Lorrimer, Jack Byers, P. A. Taylor, Geo. Stutt, Tom Heggie and A. Forbes.

Canadian Clydesdales in Scotland

The Scottish Farmer reports a sale in Glasgow, of 18 imported geldings and mares. "The quality of the horses was distinctly above the average. With the exception of three they appeared to be pure-bred Clydesdales, the three exceptions being Percherons. They were weighty, sound, big, stylish horses, mostly five years old, broken to all yokes and collectively were quite the best horses seen from the other side in many a day. Included in the draft were the champion gelding at Toronto, the champion pair and the second prize horse." The average price realized by the Clydesdale geldings was \$730. The two Clyde mares averaged \$592. The Percherons average \$764. The Toronto champion gelding was knocked down at \$1,095 and the low price of the sale was \$580. (Prices calculated, \$4.10).

Hereford Men's Annual Meeting

The 29th annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association was held in Toronto, February 5th. The western directors elected were: Frank Collicut, Calgary; W. H. Harrison, Montmartre; J. McD. Davidson, Coledale, Alta.; and J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man. From the East: L. O. Clifford, W. H. Hunter, Walter Readhead, James Page, J. E. Harris, E. A. Rosevear, Arthur O'Neill were elected to the directorate. The president for the coming year will be L. O. Clifford, and W. H. Hunter is the new vice-president.

The finances of the organization are in a healthy condition. The most important item of business was a resolution raising



Selection Gold

One of the bulls in the herd of Mrs. B. S. Pawson, Coaledale, Alta.

the annual membership to \$3.00, and increasing registration and transfer fees 100 per cent.

Breeding Ewes Need Exercise

One very important factor in wintering breeding ewes is to see that they get plenty of exercise. Lack of exercise is one of the causes of weak lambs. When it can be arranged, at least a part of the roughage should be fed in the field at some distance from the barn or the shed and the ewes should be out every day that the weather is fair. In fact, for best results, the ewe should have the equivalent of at least a mile of exercise each day.

In sheltering ewes, protect them from cold rains and driving storms. Many people make the mistake of not housing their ewes until they have become wet or until practically all damage has been done. Late temperature in the barn or shed is not serious so long as the sheep are dry under foot and over head. Have ventilation without strong drafts. Danger lies in having the barn too warm and damp.

Gets the Coyotes

Barnes and Son, of Fullerton, North Dakota report in the Dickey Country Farm Bureau News, that the following method suggested by an old Wyoming sheep herder gets the coyotes: "When a sheep is killed the coyote eats out of the side or flank of the sheep and returns in from 24 to 48 hours for another feed. If the carcass has not been disturbed during his absence he will eat heartily. Now if we can get the poison on the meat at the place where he has eaten, without leaving any human scent, the coyote will get his medicine. So we did not touch a hand to the dead sheep but parted the flesh and inserted the poison by using wooden knives about a foot long, dropping strychnine in several places—about one grain in each place. After this we drove the flock of sheep over the ground in order to destroy the scent of even our boots."

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A Great Herd of Caribou, Photographed in the Northland.

TO BEEF THE "BARRENS"

THE world's strangest private ranching project has just been launched in Canada, one unique in history. From the government of the Dominion, a firm known as the North-American Reindeer Company, capitalized at \$750,000, has received a concession of 75,850 square miles of land in the Hudson Bay region, north of the Churchill River, on which will be grazed reindeer, and perhaps later, musk-oxen. In return for this grant the company pay the government a yearly rental of four cents per acre, which, on 48,000,000 acres amounts to the nice sum of \$192,000 yearly from ground which formerly was unproductive. The company also yearly are to supply the government with five per cent. of the total of their herd, which animals the government proposes to turn over to the Indians and Eskimo native to the region as well as any white men that may come in. Experienced herders will be supplied the natives at first to assist them in learning the proper handling of the domesticated reindeer, which, in the wild state, are known as caribou.

Successful in Alaska

The project is practically along the same lines as what was inaugurated by the United States government in Alaska in 1892, when was started the Alaska Reindeer Service, the greatest and most successful stock-raising scheme ever furthered by any government in the history of the world, and which today, has reached gigantic proportions. By it in the course of 27 years Alaska has been made the home of 35,000 reindeer; and the natives of the land, formerly half the time at the point of starvation when game failed, are now a prosperous and independent people. Some of them have become wealthy through raising reindeer and own, individually, as many as a thousand head of reindeer, all of which is directly due to the United States government which brought the initial herds of the animal from Russia, at a cost of \$240,000. It leased these out under the care of trained herders to mission stations scattered throughout Alaska, and to Eskimos, retaining the ownership of the herds but giving the offspring. So quickly did the Alaskan Eskimo learn the handling of the deer that the Siberian herders whom the government engaged were quickly dispensed with. The Eskimo learned to throw a lasso of rawhide by which to catch any refractory members of their band. This lasso is gathered in a tight coil in the palm of the hand and then thrown at the animal, the loop uncoiling in the flight. The Eskimo have become very skilful at it.

The new reindeer company of Canada has its headquarters at the town of Le Pas, on the Hudson Bay Railway in northern Manitoba. Their tract begins 200 miles north-east of this point. The beginning of the herd is to consist of 1,500 reindeer which are to be driven from Alaska overland to the Churchill River country, a distance of about 2,000 miles, which will occupy it is estimated 18 months. If successful it will stand as the most remarkable feat of its kind in history, as practically the entire way is through a wilderness stretch which has seldom been trodden by the foot of man.

Ravages of the Bot Fly

While this is the first private corporation in Canada to start ranching on a large scale, Dr. Grenfell, of Labrador fame, has been successful with them in Newfoundland. A herd started by

Most Unique Scheme in Canadian History—Great Possibilities in Caribou, Musk-ox and Buffalo Raising in the Great North—By Francis Dickie

him in 1907 propagated very successfully. Beginning with 300 Norwegian reindeer, rangifer tarandus, the herd tripled in three years. From this in 1911, the Canadian government shipped 50 by steamer to Quebec, and then by rail 3,000 miles to Edmonton, Canada. Thence they were taken by wagon and scow boat into northern Alberta, a distance of 700 miles, a stupendous undertaking. Owing to freeze-up they did not reach their destination, an island in Great Slave Lake. The next year the warble fly stampeded them while they were being moved, and by the coming autumn only three were left alive.

The warble, or bot-fly, is the one great danger which the company will have to contend with. This pest has a stinger an inch-and-a-half in length, and in July it lays its eggs on the back of the reindeer and caribou. The attacks of this pest drives the animals actually mad. They rush about wildly, running into rocks and trees and each other as if blind, and also take to lake and river, swimming long distances in their endeavors to escape the torment. The eggs of the bot-fly hatch into maggots which eat round holes through the hide. These holes, however, heal up by the beginning of October, when the animals begin to put on their winter coat. But in driving the 1,500 reindeer as proposed, great trouble may be met with, and the attacks of the warble might stampede the animals. However, the success of the United States government points to the projects feasibility, once the animals are placed upon the ground. The plan is really a working out of the suggestions made by Stefansson, the famous Arctic explorer. In May of this year Stefansson drew the Canadian government's attention to the great possibilities the northland of Canada, even that within the Arctic circle, offered for supplying food in the way of beef to be obtained from the caribou. He proposed establishing a station at Melville Island, where a start could be made at domesticating the musk-ox and caribou, which project the parliament, then in session, endorsed. This project will likely be carried out in the near future.

The World's Largest Herd of Animals

Upon the Arctic barrens of northern Canada, between the Mackenzie River and the Arctic Ocean, and between the Arctic Ocean and the shores of Hudson Bay, a vast area comprising about 700,000 square miles, there is already the greatest herd of animals in the world, the barren land caribou. Yet, though these animals are estimated to number 30,000,000 head, or a number greater than the buffalo ever were upon the prairies to the southward, 100 years ago. Very few people know of this wonderful herd. The writer, when in the northland recently, made particular investigation regarding the caribou. Various natives and old-time white men reported seeing herds that covered whole districts for miles. One herd in its northward migration passed one man's camp for two weeks at a time night and day. The herd as described by him was about a quarter-of-a-mile deep, moving in loose formation as far as the eye could reach to the southward. At the end of two weeks time he moved

camp, and the caribou were still coming. Warburton Pike, Hanbury, Munn, Buffalo Jones and Ernest Thompson Seton, have all testified to the caribou's incalculable number. The latter, probably the greatest authority on northern animals, places the total of the caribou at 30,000,000 head. The only difficulty in tapping this immense beef supply is lack of transportation, something which the North-American Reindeer Company is also faced with.

However, with a world-wide demand for meat never fully filled by the supply, there is a possibility that this great herd will some day in the future be taken toll of. At Dawson City, every year thousands are killed near the town, where they pass on their annual migration inland. Reindeer carcasses were shipped out from Alaska to Seattle in large numbers in the latter part of the war.

Buffalo Herds Increasing

The Canadian government has furthered the greatest wild game conservation scheme in the world. Buying up 750 buffalo 13 years ago, they placed them in a great fenced park at Wainwright, Alberta. This herd now numbers over 2,200, and in a few years time will be too large for the present confines. Seven-hundred miles to the northward, near Fort Smith, Alberta, are also running wild about 500 head of buffalo, supposed to be a remnant that escaped to the far north 75 years ago when the great slaughter of buffalo took place, or rather bison. The writer has made the suggestion, after a number of years of study of the subject, that several hundred of the buffalo at Wainwright be transported to the wilderness region adjacent to Fort Smith to join the wild herd there roaming. The buffalo, as the North-American bison are generally called, have proved their ability to come back in numbers if given a chance, and this herd in the wilderness, with a little added new blood from the Wainwright one, would in all possibility increase rapidly. Ten, 20, even 50 years is nothing in the life of a nation. And Canada, with countless thousands of square miles of territory, which will never be settled by white men, might in half-a-century of time see tens of thousands of buffalo roaming over this part of the northern wilderness. This is no visionary or foolish surmise, but a possibility that is proven by the wonderful increase of the buffalo on a limited range in Alberta. Given unlimited range and proper protection for a few years in northern Alberta and Mackenzie territory there is no reason why Canada should not have very shortly a good sized herd.

The project which is already on foot to beef the Manitoba and Hudson Bay wilderness region with caribou has the backing of plenty of capital, and men do not put their money into a scheme unless fairly certain of its return. If the caribou can be made a paying proposition as a beef supplying animal, the buffalo can also, and more so, for they dress about three times as much. Stefansson has, too, satisfied the government of the value of the musk-ox, an animal which weighs between 500 and 600 pounds.

Taking all these facts into consideration, Canada in a few years time may have a great new industry through the raising of these three species of animals. It has been said that those countries having the greatest supply of fats are destined to play leading parts in the history of the future. If this be so, Canada will be among the leading ones.

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 21

Europe, including Great Britain, still exist:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, while not at this date declaring upon the principal of the government control as a permanent policy, believe it is desirable to continue national marketing of Canada's wheat product, at least so long as the principal countries importing Canadian wheat retain government control of their imports and distribution."

C. K. Bourne, of Nipewin, said the marketing of the crop by the Canada Wheat Board was a unique transaction. The Board was able to say to the farmers you must not sell your wheat to anyone but us, and you must take what we give you for it. The Wheat Board was not appointed by the farmers and not responsible to them. That condition would not be tolerated by any other set of producers, and he proposed an amendment, adding words to the effect that farmers should be adequately represented on the national marketing body.

The president said the resolution was one from the Canadian Council of Agriculture and could not therefore be changed, but must be either endorsed or rejected.

Hon. George Langley said the resolution should be unanimously endorsed. He had said earlier in the convention that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange took a toll of \$6,000,000 a year from the farmers, for which they gave no service in return. One authority had told him his estimate was too high, but another had told him he had underestimated the amount. The members of the Grain Exchange were a body of honorable men, and he had nothing to say against them, but he would prefer that that \$6,000,000 should be in the pockets of the farmers.

F. S. Wilbur, Creelman, was in favor of continuing the Wheat Board, or some similar body, but suggested that other agencies should be permitted to deal in grain as well. The Grain Exchange was the result of years of experience and he believed it should be permitted to continue to serve the community.

Johnson Graham, of Bienfait, opposed the resolution. "The great co-operative societies of Great Britain," he said, "had declared in favor of the removal of all restrictions on the sale and price of food, believing that such a course would bring about more plentiful supplies and lower prices."

A. G. Hawkes and Hon. C. A. Dunning supported the resolution. Mr. Dunning spoke of the loss which farmers at remote points suffered in times of ear shortage, and pointed out that this could not happen under national marketing. "This," he declared, "was the first year that farmers living back from the railroad had got a square deal in the marketing of grain." He believed that products, of which Canada exported large quantities, such as wheat and meat, should eventually be marketed through a national agency. He might be a few years in advance of the times but he did not believe they would ever be able to deal effectually with the packing trust till they had a national selling organization in which they could stand together.

H. C. Fleming, of Tate, also supported and said that under open marketing the farmers had to take the price which buyers offered. Under national marketing, for the first time, buyers had to come to the representatives of the producers and ask what they would take.

The resolution was carried almost unanimously.

Resolutions on Grain Marketing

A proposed resolution sent up by District No. 2 read:—

"Whereas, farmers when selling oats or other grains are compelled to submit to dockage of weed seeds, but when buying have no allowance made for such seeds, etc., but are compelled to pay for them;

"Be it resolved, that the Grain Act be so amended as to relieve the farmer from the necessity of having to pay for weed seeds and dockage when buying grain."

James Robinson, director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Com-

pany, was asked to speak on this motion and said he agreed that farmers should not be required to pay for something that was of no use to them. He did not think, however, that the passage of this resolution would accomplish the object in view. The practice of his company was not to sell grain to farmers which had been subject to dockage when bought. In any event, if dockage was allowed on grain purchased by farmers, the price would have to be raised to allow for the difference and the farmers would not get the grain any cheaper. Mr. Robinson answered a number of questions with regard to dockage and said oats, and especially feed oats, had to be very dirty before they were subject to dockage. Elevator companies, he added, were not allowed to deduct shrinkage, although, as a matter of fact, there was often a considerable loss of weight, both through drying and leakage. The Grain Act recognized that special binned grain might shrink, but not purchased grain.

The motion was lost.

A resolution was passed as follows:—

"Whereas, recent tests made by Mr. Birchard, of the government laboratory by analysis, have proved that the difference in milling qualities of the several grades of wheat is insignificant with the spread of prices;

"Be it resolved, that the convention is in favor of having the spread of prices between the different grades determined by the tests made."

The question of securing legislation to prevent the adulteration of bran and shorts was referred to the executive.

Many Resolutions Disposed Of

A resolution was passed in favor of making the first Monday in November a permanent Thanksgiving Day. Other resolutions passed with little or no discussion during the closing hours of the convention, were as follows:—

"This convention is in favor of the re-establishment of the reduced rates in force for delegates to convention prior to the war."

"Resolved that the convention urge upon the Central executive the need for a more rigid enforcement of the Fruit Inspections Act."

"That this convention deplores the tendency in some quarters to consider the New National Policy movement a class movement, and that this convention go on record as being opposed to any attempts to make this a class movement."

"Whereas, there seems to be a movement on foot to establish a system of militarism in this country; and

"Whereas, we have before us Germany as an example of the principle: in the time of peace prepare for war"; and

"Whereas, thousands of Canadians are now lying in France, having laid down their lives fighting militarism;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Saskatchewan G.G.A. do strongly oppose any attempt to establish such a system in Canada and urge our representatives in parliament to oppose it to the utmost of their ability."

"Whereas, the system of collecting insurance at the rate of half per cent. on the value of all stock shipped into the public market (known as the 'Packers' Insurance) is applied to all livestock, whether for slaughter or not; and

"Whereas, up to the present time, no information on this fund is available to the public, or to the producers of the stock, who pay all charges in connection therewith;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Dominion Minister of Agriculture be asked to order that an annual statement of this fund shall be available to the public."

"Resolved, that the livestock shipping contract now in force be amended in order: (1) To obtain free return transportation of attendant; (2) That the attendant shall not be compelled to sign an agreement relieving the railway company of all responsibility in case of death, injury, or damage."

"Whereas, the present system of weighing coal at the shipping point is unsatisfactory and unreliable, the out-turn of the cars being almost invariably less than the freight and mine bills call for, thus putting upon the dealer the loss occasioned by payment for coal which he did not receive as well as payment of freight on said coal.

Continued on Page 54

How Glass is Made

An ancient art which has been revolutionized in the last twenty-five years.—By N. M. Yuile.

IT may not be generally known that the modern glass industry, particularly those sections relating to the making of bottles and other containers, and to window glass, is a comparatively new one, ranking in point of age with that of the motor car and other industries which the last 25 years of industrial progress have brought into being.

The arts of glass making and glass working have come down from the remote past, but it can safely be said that the progress of the last quarter century has been greater than that of all the preceding centuries, and the revolutionary changes of the last few years have created, phoenix-like, a new and important industry from the ashes of these old arts.

History records the making of glass beads and imitation jewellery in Egypt some 5,000 years B.C. The art was gradually extended through Constantinople to Venice, from whence it spread through Europe and reached America as early as 1639. The inventions which have made the recent progress possible do not relate so much to the actual composition of glass as to improve ments in the methods of melting and working.

Composition of Glass

Glass is not a fixed chemical compound, but a mixture of fused or melted silicates chiefly silicates of soda, lime and magnesia, with additions of metallic and other compounds which serve the purpose of imparting special colors or properties. The glass chiefly used in the making of bottles, window glass, and the cheaper forms of table-ware, etc., is composed largely of silica used in the form of pure silica sand fluxed with varying quantities of sodium carbonate or soda ash and lime, and this is the base from which other special varieties of glass are derived. Made from ordinary commercially pure materials this glass has a greenish cast, due to minute traces of iron in the mixture. In white or colorless glass this is overcome by the use of manganese, selenium or nickel which tends to mask or neutralize the green shade. Amber glass is made by the addition of carbon to the batch; heat resisting glass by the addition of borates, and the glass used for cutting by the addition of lead oxide which gives a high diamond-like lustre.

The change in melting practice came about by Seimen's discovery of the regenerative furnace which carries out the principle of pre-heating the products uniting to form combustion. In this type of furnace gaseous fuel is used which, with the air necessary to burn it, is heated by means of regenerators or

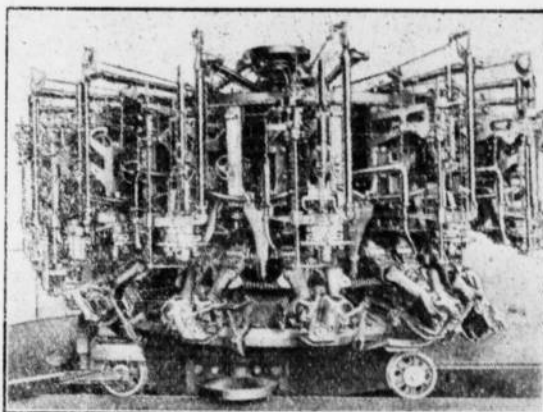
chambers consisting of a checker work of fire brick, through which the waste gasses of combustion pass on their way to the stack. Separate chambers are used for air and gas in double pairs. One pair is constantly taking the heat from the waste gasses, and the other giving this heat to the incoming gas and air. The direction of the flow of gas is changed at frequent intervals, and in this way greater heat and fuel economy is made possible.

Nearly all glass is melted in continuous tanks or furnaces using this principle of construction, the glass mixture or batch being filled in at one end and worked out at the other by hand-gathering of skilled workers, or by automatic machine methods.

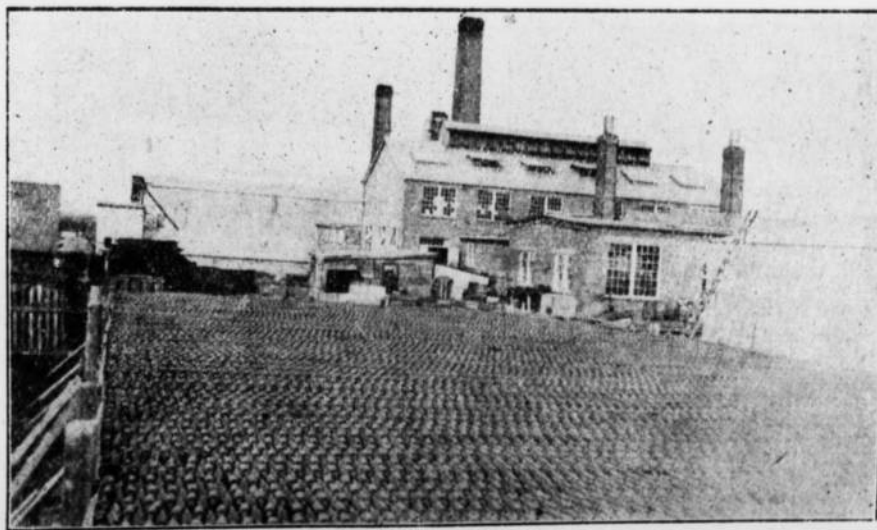
The working of molten glass has always been a handicraft requiring great skill, and many kinds of ware are still blown by the breath of the operator, articles such as lamp chimneys, incandescent bulbs, shades, etc., being still produced in this way.

A Great Invention.

The invention, introduction and development of machinery has, however, completely changed the making of bottles, jars and window glass. Glass, in the viscid or semi-plastic state, is not an easy medium to work with, and no progress was made with machinery until towards the end of the last century. About that time, commercially successful machines were perfected for the making of fruit jars. These machines were not automatic, the glass being gathered from the furnace by operators who fed the machines, which again were attended by skilled workmen. This start quickly led to further developments, and in 1905 the Owens, automatic bottle machine, invented by Michael J. Owens, of Toledo, was introduced commercially. This machine revolutionized the bottle making industry, and since its introduction has not only greatly increased the standard of efficiency in bottle manufacturing plants but has been the means of cheapening costs so that bottle prices have not suffered the same advances as average commodities in recent years. Manufacturers in Canada early took advantage of this invention, with the result that in this country the proportion of Owens' machines to population is nearly equal to that of the United States itself, and away ahead of that of Great Britain and European countries. The first Owens' machine that appeared on the market operated with six arms, and its output was confined to a small range of medium sized bottles. Improvements have been made, increasing the size of the machine



The Owens' Bottle Machine. This wonderful machine has revolutionized the bottle business of the world. It weighs 105,000 pounds, turns out 130,000 bottles in 24 hours and takes the place of 80 or 90 skilled glass blowers.



A Bottle Factory, and a Sea of Bottles. Dominion Glass Company, Redcliff, Alta.

to fifteen arms and the range from bottles of practically any shape of one-tenth ounce to thirteen gallon capacity. The capacity has been increased to 130,000 bottles per machine for a 24-hour day, the equivalent in production of eighty or ninety skilled blowers, and the limit has by no means been reached. This machine is entirely automatic and gathers its glass from the furnace by suction. At each operation the gathering cup or blank is completely filled with a uniform charge of glass, so that each article, bottle or jar of the case may be, is absolutely uniform as to weight, capacity and finish, and a great improvement over the old hand-gathered ware. About the same time as Owens invented his machine, an invention by Homer Brooks of a device for filling glass moulds by the use of a flowing stream was brought out, and while this has not the range of usefulness of the Owens' process it has now developed into a considerable factor in the production of common tumblers and some of the simpler shapes of bottles. Other automatic devices now being used are the Hartford Fairmont, a flowing device, the stream of glass being actuated by a wave producing mechanism, and the Owens window glass machine. The latter draws a sheet of glass from the melting furnace in a continuous ribbon which is cut into the required length after passing through the annealing lehrs. This process will doubtless supersede the older methods of window glass making, and it is to be hoped will find a place in Canadian industry in the near future.

The Canadian Glass Industry

The history of glass making in this country has been one of steady progress, if not always a triumphant success, as evidenced by a string of defunct factories stretching from coast to coast, abandoned because of mistakes in location, or from other causes. Against this successful factories are today increasing capacities and the future looks pretty bright for all branches of the bottle and staple glass-ware trade. The window glass market is a large and increasing one, but, prior to the war, unprofitable, owing to the keen competition from Belgium and the States. Only one small window glass factory has been operated in Canada so far, that of Pilkington Bros. Limited, Thorold, Ont.

Expansion is taking the direction of increased bottle production and in the West particularly great progress is being made in this connection. The Dominion Glass Company Limited are doubling the output of their factory at Redcliff, and, within a few weeks of this writing, Alberta will be able to boast the installation of one of the largest bottle machines in the world, the only one of its kind in Canada and the last word in bottle-making efficiency.

Canada is still a large exporter of glassware, and is likely to remain so as far as special products are concerned. The trend of manufacturing generally, and the glass-business in no exception, is towards specialization, and for this reason our limited market for many lines gives our neighbors to the South an enormous advantage, although in the last five years the output of Canadian factories has tripled, and today glass products are being made here for which a demand did not exist a few years back. Further developments may confidently be looked for as demand increases with population.

Why Muskrat Skins are Dear

The plebeian muskrat is coming into its own. Before the war, rat skins could be obtained from the trappers at from 20 to 30 cents each. Fur Farming in Canada, published by the Commission of Conservation, in 1914, quoted autumn muskrat skins in Eastern Canada at 25 cents for large skins and 15 cents for small. Today, autumn muskrat skins are bringing in Quebec from \$3.25 each for current collections to \$4.50 each for the best rat skins.

Fashion is responsible for these high prices. Muskrat, when plucked and dyed, becomes Hudson seal. The demand has reached a point where there is danger of the extermination of this fur-bearer, and, in Ontario, it can only be taken during the spring season, when, it is claimed, the fur is at its best.

This increased price of the raw pelt is naturally reflected in the prices of Hudson seal coats, which, in 1915, were quoted by a well-known furrier as ranging from \$100 to \$125, whereas, today, the prices range from \$400 to \$600 and, in 1920, will probably be \$600 to \$650.

**SHIP
FURS
TO**

HILL

**GET THESE
HIGH
PRICES**

BE WISE—don't wait—bundle up every fur you have on hand and ship to Hill Bros.—the old reliable fur house where you are sure of correct grading, highest prices and a square deal every time. WE CHARGE NO COMMISSION. Read these EXTRA HIGH PRICES we are paying if you ship your furs AT ONCE. Use the shipping tag—cut it out—paste on heavy cardboard—and attach it to your shipment.

NORTHWEST CANADA AND SIMILAR FURS

	Extra	Large	Medium	Small	Unprime or other wise inferior
MUSKRAT	\$ 6.50-\$ 5.35	\$ 5.00-\$ 4.25	\$ 3.75-\$ 3.00	\$ 2.75-\$ 2.00	\$ 2.75-\$.25
MARTEN Dark	150.00-110.00	100.00-85.00	80.00-65.00	65.00-50.00	75.00-4.00
Brown	70.00-55.00	50.00-45.00	38.00-32.00	28.00-22.00	35.00-2.00
Pale	50.00-40.00	38.00-32.00	30.00-25.00	22.00-17.00	25.00-1.00
MINK Dark	42.00-32.00	30.00-26.00	24.00-19.00	17.00-13.00	16.00-1.25
Ordinary	30.00-25.00	24.00-20.00	18.00-14.00	13.00-9.00	10.00-1.00
Coast	22.00-16.00	14.00-12.50	11.00-9.00	8.00-6.00	8.00-.75
WOLF Cased	45.00-35.00	32.00-28.00	25.00-20.00	16.00-13.00	15.00-1.25
Open	38.00-32.00	29.00-25.00	20.00-17.00	13.00-11.00	14.00-1.00
WHITE WEASEL	4.25-3.10	2.80-2.40	2.00-1.60	1.40-1.00	1.25-.10
RED FOX	55.00-40.00	38.00-35.00	32.00-26.00	22.00-18.00	25.00-1.50
LYNX Hvy furred	90.00-65.00	60.00-55.00	50.00-40.00	35.00-30.00	35.00-2.50
Ordinary	65.00-55.00	50.00-45.00	40.00-35.00	27.00-22.00	30.00-2.00
BEAVER Law- fully taken	50.00-40.00	38.00-35.00	30.00-25.00	21.00-16.00	20.00-1.50

If you live in any other section, ship us your furs and we will pay you highest market prices.

**FOR HILL BROS. MAIN & OLIVE ST.
FUR CO. ST. LOUIS MO.**

FROM _____ 413

POST OFFICE _____

R-F-D _____ BOX _____ STATE _____

A YEAR OF Unprecedented Progress.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF 1919 ACTIVITIES.

NEW INSURANCES

Insurances issued and reinstated . . \$40,171,220
Increase over 1918 . . \$21,035,470

BUSINESS IN FORCE

Business in force, December 31st, 1919. \$139,386,731
Increase over 1918 . . \$30,814,028

INCOME

Cash Income—Premium, Interest, etc. \$7,085,134
Increase over 1918 . . \$1,253,944

ASSETS

Assets at December 31st, 1919 . . \$29,355,629
Increase over 1918 . . \$2,607,236

DIVIDENDS

Dividends paid to Policyholders . . \$437,303
Increase over 1918 . . \$93,244

SURPLUS

Surplus over all Liabilities, and Capital,
according to Company's standard . \$2,517,316

SUMMARY

Largest amount of new business issued in 1919 in history of Company. Largest gain in insurance in force in history of Company. Mortality experienced, 41% less than provided for. Average rate of interest earned, 6½%.

The MANUFACTURERS LIFE

Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE. . . TORONTO, CANADA



S.G.G.A. Financial Statement

Balance Sheet of Trading Department as at December 31, 1919.

ASSETS	
Bills receivable	\$ 12,051.04
Accounts receivable	128,076.70
Inventory	266,291.89
Equipment:	
Office furniture	\$ 9,084.38
Auto	783.29
Addressograph	3,483.72
Multigraph	552.60
Mailing list	1,342.50
Winnipeg cuts	250.00
	14,496.49
Less depreciation reserve	3,354.61
Flax fibre account	11,141.82
Debiture organization expense account and commission	5,937.32
	10,931.62
	\$429,431.09
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	
Over-draft at bank	\$ 1,800.84
Bills payable	176,591.61
Accounts payable	97,009.93
	274,902.38
Liability to the Organization Department life membership	16,705.00
Liability to Debiture Holders:—	
Series "C" subscribed	\$224,650.00
Less notes, etc., unpaid	89,666.54
	\$134,983.46
Capital debentures subscribed	63,125.00
Less amount unpaid	27,473.95
	35,651.05
Total paid up	170,634.51
Less impairment per surplus account	22,810.83
	137,823.68
	\$429,431.09

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure Account for Year Ended, December 31, 1919.

REVENUE	
By gross profit	\$49,284.12
net loss to surplus account	81,295.54
	\$80,529.71
EXPENDITURE	
To Salaries	\$39,307.71
Winnipeg salaries and expenses	6,545.70
Shaunavon salaries and expenses	6,549.82
Travellers' salaries and expenses	8,475.52
Rent and light	4,064.64
Office stationery	3,217.52
General expenses	2,555.12
Postage	2,079.30
Depreciation	1,518.00
Auditors' fees	1,275.00
Bad debts	1,230.82
Executive and directors' meetings	983.52
Travelling expenses	846.42
Auto maintenance	448.42
Telegraph and telephone	380.00
Warehouse rent and expense	654.52
Interest and exchange	363.72
Insurance	88.92
	\$80,529.71

Surplus Account as at December 31, 1919.

To patronage dividends on application delayed (and promised to be allotted) through influenza epidemic	\$ 79.92
Losses on twine carried over from 1918	44,624.92
Allowance for claims and adjustments on prior years	1,271.92
Loss from profit and loss account	81,295.54
	\$77,272.41
By Surplus, January 1, 1919	\$43,867.72
Reserve for claims and contingencies	1,093.84
Impairment of capital	32,810.83
	\$77,272.41

Balance Sheet of Organization Account as at December 31, 1919.

ASSETS	
Cash on hand	\$ 198.50
Cash in bank	8,844.08
Accounts receivable	\$ 9,042.52
Life membership trust funds	1,749.17
Accrued interest on above	9,760.00
	396.33
	10,156.33
Life membership, new account:—	
80 fully paid at \$15.00	1,200.00
1,505 fully paid at \$12.00	18,060.00
131 partly paid	455.00
	19,715.00
Less paid into general fund, 1,505 at \$2.00	3,010.00
	16,705.00
Automobile	1,265.00
Stationery, literature and buttons	1,957.80
Office furniture, estimated	1,200.00
	\$42,075.80
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ 630.92
Relief funds	340.82
Surplus at January 1, 1919	\$32,867.86
Increase in life memberships	2,849.50
Balance from income and expenditure account	5,886.79
Total surplus	41,104.15
	\$42,075.80

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Organization Department Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Year Ended, December 31, 1919.

INCOME	
Membership fees	\$26,319.40
Life membership fees, 125 at \$2.00 each	250.00
	\$26,569.40
Interest on new life membership account	692.76
Interest on trust life membership account	696.10
	1,388.86
Total income on membership account	27,958.26
Grant Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, Regina	5,000.00
Sale of membership cards	502.50
Sale of literature	133.07
Sale of buttons	708.87
	1,344.44
Bank interest	165.31
	\$34,468.01

EXPENDITURE

General salaries	\$10,250.55
Appropriation Women's Section of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association	3,100.00
Stationery, literature, buttons, membership cards, etc.	2,719.56
District travelling expenses and conventions	1,838.75
Convention expenses, February, 1919	1,654.52
Rent and light	1,437.42
Publicity account	1,364.05
General expenses	1,434.15
Postage	1,189.04
Executive meetings	987.75
Directors' meetings	866.76
Depreciation, auto and furniture	387.00
General travelling expenses	370.65
Canadian Council of Agriculture, dues	200.00
Telegraph and telephone	356.66
Organization travelling expenses	146.20
Summer rallies	122.30
Insurance	102.91
Special prize account	30.00
Exchange	27.95
Balance to surplus	5,886.79
	\$34,468.01

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Political Campaign Fund Contributed by the Locals to December 31, 1919.

Locals in Constituency	Receipts	Refund to Constituencies	Balance Retained by Association
Assiniboia	\$ 628.80	\$ 178.80	\$ 450.00
Battleford	998.75	548.75	450.00
Last Mountain	1,505.70	1,055.70	450.00
Humboldt	1,018.70	568.70	450.00
Kindersley	1,190.40	740.40	450.00
Maple Creek	1,056.35	606.35	450.00
MacKenzie	239.48		239.48
Moose Jaw	771.88	321.88	450.00
North Battleford	526.95	76.95	450.00
Prince Albert	346.00		346.00
Qu'Appelle	479.75	29.75	450.00
Regina	426.10		426.10
Saltcoats	348.35		348.35
Saskatoon	400.00		400.00
Swift Current	1,369.95	919.95	450.00
Weyburn	609.10	159.10	450.00
Total receipts	11,916.26	5,206.83	6,709.93
Less refunds	5,206.83		
Balance retained by Association	6,709.93		
Proceeds of sale of maps	40.86		
Bank interest	79.84		
Amount available for expenses			\$6,830.13

DISBURSEMENTS

Travelling expenses	\$1,376.86
Hall rent	408.45
Advertising	53.40
Postage	249.77
Maps	80.33
Circulars and stationery	647.74
Salaries	1,079.35
Telegrams	54.08
Exchange	8.84
Badge and buttons	17.60
Convention expenses	1,945.88
Amount advanced to Provincial Committee of Farmers' Platform	600.00
Audit Fee	50.00
Balance in Bank and on hand	262.88
Total	\$6,830.13

Receipts and Disbursements in Patriotic Acre Fund.

RECEIPTS	DISBURSEMENTS
Balance in bank, January 1, 1919	\$ 354.07
Interest by Saskatchewan Greater Production Bonds	1,000.00
Bank interest	19.24
	\$1,373.31

ASSETS

Saskatchewan Greater Production Bonds	\$20,000.00
Accrued interest on above	250.00
Cash in bank	1,373.31
	\$21,623.31

Patriotic and Relief Fund.

Statement of Receipts and Payments, from January 1 to December 31, 1919.

	On hand Jan. 1, 1919	Subscriptions	Payments
Red Cross Fund	\$ 86.92	\$ 595.85	\$ 682.77
Belgian Relief Fund		119.00	119.00
Institution for Blind Soldiers	30.00	.72	30.72
Provincial Relief	56.35	1.55	57.90
British Mercantile Marine		27.90	27.90
Mrs. Legge Fund	191.90	46.00	237.90
Agricultural Relief of the Allies		13.30	13.30
Social Service Council	20.25	235.01	255.26
Great War Veterans		10.00	10.00
Siberian Relief		76.50	76.50
Salvation Army		98.60	98.60
	\$385.42	\$1,224.43	\$1,609.85

Statement of Income and Expenditure on Account of Emergency Fund for Year Ended, December 31, 1919.

INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Contributions	\$4,084.78
Bank interest	83.02
	\$4,167.80
Legal fees, costs of actions and appeals	\$2,785.00
Audit	25.00
Salaries	385.00
Stationery	10.80
Exchange	4.05
Balance to surplus account emergency fund	957.95
	\$4,167.80

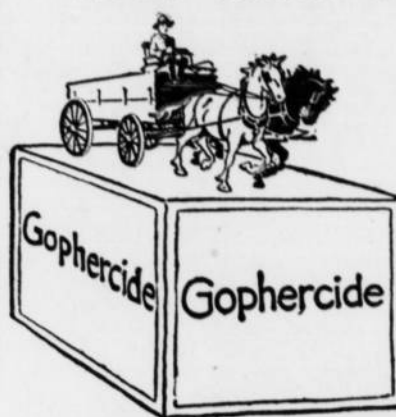
Balance Sheet of Emergency Fund as at December 31, 1919.

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Cash on hand	\$ 11.85
Cash in bank	3,252.52
	\$3,264.37
Accounts payable	\$ 462.00
Surplus January 1, 1919	\$1,844.42
Surplus, increase to December 31, 1919	957.95
	\$2,802.37
	\$3,264.37

Balance Sheet Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Limited, Regina, Sask., As at December 31, 1919.

Cash (organization)	\$ 9,042.58
Cash (emergency)	3,264.37
Accounts receivable (organization)	1,749.17
Life membership trust funds (organization)	9,760.00
Accrued interest on above item (organization)	396.33
Life membership, new account (organization)	16,705.00
Auto (organization)	1,265.00
Stationery, etc. (organization)	1,957.30
Office furniture, estimated (organization)	1,200.00
Assets of Trading Department	429,431.02
	\$474,770.77
Accounts payable (organization)	\$ 630.98
Relief funds (organization)	340.80
Accounts payable (emergency)	462.00
Liabilities of Trading Department	291,607.34
Debentures paid up	170,634.51
Net worth of association	11,095.69
	\$474,770.77

That extra Ton of Wheat!



HARVEST it and sell it, instead of letting the Gophers eat it.

Get after the gophers before they get after the young sprouting wheat. Kill them off now with

Gophercide

Eighty Times More Soluble Than Strychnine—and No Bitter Taste.

Dissolve a package of Gophercide in half a gallon of warm water (no acids or vinegar) and soak a gallon of wheat in the solution. This is sufficient to kill 400 gophers. Sprinkle the poisoned wheat in and around the gopher holes—and all around the borders of the wheat fields.

GOPHERCIDE gets the gopher every time—and saves that extra ton of wheat.

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Agency openings for this foremost Company in several unrepresented districts in Manitoba, afford an exceptional opportunity.

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As at December 31st, 1918.	Insurance in Force	\$75,631,537.00
	Assets	1,285,524.87
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FARMERS: Why insure in small or weak Mutual Companies, when you can insure with the Wawanesa Mutual, the largest and strongest strictly Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada?

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Go to your dealer and see the New Century now, in time for summer delivery. Bear in mind the fifty years' experience in building fine farm machinery that stands behind it. And question a New Century owner. Notice how remarkable is his appreciation for its work. From cylinder to stacker, this thresher is one hundred percent efficient.

Aultman-Taylor NEW CENTURY

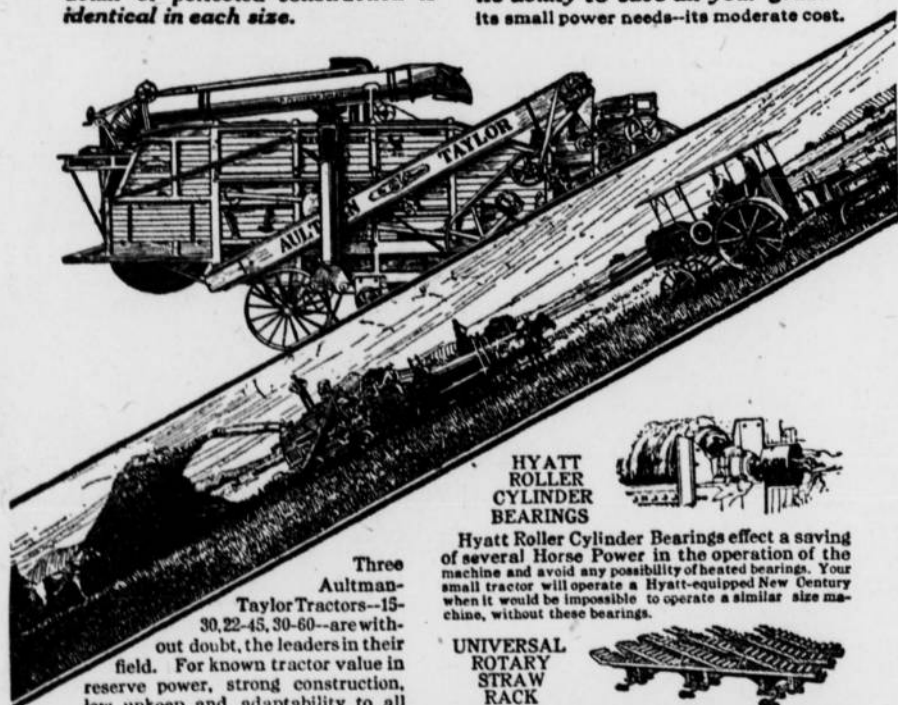
Four Sizes

The four New Century Threshers vary only in size. There is no sacrifice in quality to make a low price. Every single detail of perfected construction is identical in each size.



All Standard

The smallest---23x36---is the ideal thresher for individual use. Every tractor owner should know its many big features---its ability to save all your grain---its small power needs---its moderate cost.



Three Aultman-Taylor Tractors--15-30, 22-45, 30-60--are without doubt, the leaders in their field. For known tractor value in reserve power, strong construction, low upkeep and adaptability to all kinds of work, they are the first choice of prudent, careful farmers.

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Hyatt Roller Cylinder Bearings effect a saving of several Horse Power in the operation of the machine and avoid any possibility of heated bearings. Your small tractor will operate a Hyatt-equipped New Century when it would be impossible to operate a similar size machine, without these bearings.

UNIVERSAL ROTARY STRAW RACK

This rack gives double the separation of the ordinary vibrating type. It has a two-way movement--agitating the straw twice to each revolution of the crank shaft. Thus it moves the straw continuously rearward. It prevents bunching and choking, eliminates vibration and saves power.

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We have installed the best grinding machine for cylinders, which makes a perfect job.

*We will guarantee absolute satisfaction.
More power than ever.*

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Saskatchewan G.G.A. Policy

Continued from Page 15

Saskatoon Resolution

The latest and bitterest attacks on the secretary have arisen out of an occurrence at the joint convention of Districts 6 and 16 at Saskatoon a couple of months ago. On reaching this meeting and before addressing it he was informed that a resolution had been passed in the afternoon endorsing the decision of a group of farmers at Kindersley to enter the pending provincial by-election contest, and that a considerable sum of money raised for election expenses.

At the close of his address he referred to this resolution and the action of raising a contribution for such a purpose at a district convention of the S.G.G.A. He stated that if the report was correct the meeting had loaded upon the Association a responsibility which it did not wish to be loaded with.

A friendly discussion followed. The mover of the resolution stated that he had not intended to involve the Association and suggested that the wording of the resolution be changed to make this clear. The secretary explained that passing such a resolution in a district convention and particularly making a contribution of money towards the campaign funds did effectively commit the Association in the eyes of the public, as has since been fully proven.

He contended that no such action might be taken in the name of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association unless sanctioned by the general convention. He asked the convention a number of pointed questions all of which were answered in the best of spirit. He frankly stated also that, in his opinion, it would be a diplomatic error to enter provincial politics at the present time and particularly to enter it without a platform or program of demands for legislation to the support of which we would invite the electors generally and that such action would create a division amongst our members, brand us as seeking class domination and weaken our hands in our fight for liberation from exploitation under federal laws through establishment of the federal political platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, to which we are already fully committed.

No Reason For Action

There did not seem to be anyone present who could state clearly the reason for this desired action in Kindersley until the secretary, himself, with a number of questions had drawn them out. Finally it became apparent that the real reason for the contemplated action was that the delegates believed that an attempt was being made by forces outside of the constituency to control the nominating convention called in Kindersley and that the proposed convention was being practically engineered from Regina out. I then said to the convention, and was reported in the press as having so said, "If that is your purpose, if your purpose is to insure a democratic nominating convention uncontrolled by sources higher up, then go to it and I am with you." Yet even with the knowledge of these facts before them correspondents have been declaring in the press that Musselman has done everything in his power to prevent the farmers from taking independent political action provincially and they pictured him as being a Liberal in disguise, using all his influence to maintain the old party divisions in Saskatchewan provincial affairs.

So far as the two old political parties are concerned your secretary is sure that we shall fail to secure emancipation from the burden of the protective tariff through either of them. There are enough protectionists of influence in the Liberal party to make the tariff planks of its platform as ineffective as during fifteen years under the late Sir Wilfred Laurier. But this should have

several of the directors of the Association are already included. An additional 12 or 15 directors could scarcely dominate such a gathering and in any event the proposal had been passed on by the provincial provisional committee comprising the 16 political chairmen. These facts should explode for ever the nasty insinuation that an attempt was made to control the political movement by the officers of the Association. However, we are persuaded that under the circumstances the final decision to confine the conference to the political representatives and any others whom they might invite, was wise.

The provincial political committee, with Mr. W. J. Orchard as chairman, and Mr. R. M. Johnson as secretary-treasurer, is composed of the 16 constituency chairmen and four others invited by them into membership. It has an executive of seven members.

Provincial Political Action

The Central Board is composed of 26 members scattered all over Saskatchewan. It has seldom met more than once a year between conventions. The cost would be almost prohibitive. In selecting the executive, convenience for getting together at Head Office is borne in mind, and it has met much more frequently. Nevertheless the Central Secretary is constantly obliged to endeavour to keep things in line between meetings, even of the executive. Scores of efforts have been made to use the Association for many different kinds of propaganda and political effort and for all manner of business purposes. A week never passes but some appeal is received for a list of locals for all sorts of uses all the way from seeking to purchase your participation certificates at two cents per bushel, or selling you Scotch at bargain prices, to drawing you into an endless chain of prayer for the good of the spirits you already possess.

Of course the man in managerial position in such an organization as the Association would not be justified in placing before the members or the public his personal views as those of the Central unless persuaded that they are also the views of the governing bodies to which he is responsible but since his attitude and public statements on matters of policy of the Association have always been under the guidance of the executive and since neither the Board nor the convention have ever voiced disagreement with them, he dares to hope that he has succeeded in fairly accurately interpreting their purpose and policy.

In the matter of using the Association's name to support the political purpose or effort of one local group or another, the convention's repeated decisions and the constitution itself have surely left no doubt in the minds of any. In every case the attempts have been opposed by the Central and in no case has its action been repudiated by the responsible bodies back of it. It made no slightest difference to the Central Secretary whether he believed the instigators of such movements were friendly or unfriendly to existing governments or whether the action was for federal or provincial purposes. He has always been convinced that the convention would not permit the use of the Association to forward the personal ambition of any one or the political purpose of any local group.

One group of Grain Growers has as much right to use the Association to forward its particular political purpose as has another. A group of Unionist Grain Growers has no less right to exploit the Association for its own ends than has a group of Liberals or Conservatives or Nonpartisans or Independents. The peril is that one group of Grain Growers may support one of these and one another, in which case the Association would find itself divided and its usefulness destroyed.

nothing to do with provincial elections. The government of the province has nothing to do with Dominion fiscal policy, and the next provincial election is not going to be contested on the old federal party lines. You will see to it that it is not. Provincial election appeals must no longer be beclouded by distinctly federal issues.

Proper Provincial Action

When in your judgment it is time to instruct your Central Board to call, in the provincial constituencies, meetings similar to those called in the federal constituencies last year, to organize all classes of supporters of your unfulfilled provincial political demands, your instructions will doubtless be carried out in the full spirit of your intentions, and may I be permitted to state that should it still be my privilege to be secretary of the Association, I should throw myself into the organization of such an independent provincial political movement as wholeheartedly as I have into the creation of the federal movement and, knowing the other members of the executive as I do, I have no hesitation in assuring you that, if still entrusted with the responsibility, they will as heretofore carry out your wishes to the best of their ability; also should you find it wise to take such action, I am sure that you will first have formulated a program or platform that you wish to enact in legislation and through which you seek to right grievances under which you will have found the people of Saskatchewan to be suffering.

In the meantime it must be clear to all that electors anywhere in the province have a perfect right to organize for such political action as they desire to undertake, and the Central has never placed any obstacle in the way of their doing so. The objection has always been to the unauthorized use of the name and prestige of the Grain Growers' Association.

Provincial Demands Granted

The declarations of the Association in convention on provincial matters have always been accepted by the legislature of this province as a safe index of public opinion. We asked for a franchise to be extended to women, it was so extended, for a uniform implement act, and in face of intense opposition by powerful influences we got that also. Accepting your unanimous decision of February 1915, as a sure indication of public opinion the hotel bars were closed and so, later, also were the dispensaries. We asked for a line of government-owned elevators before we had fully digested the problem. A commission was appointed of your own men, and the bill for the creation of our co-operative elevator company resulted. This bill was not enacted into law until your convention had unanimously endorsed it, and the provisional board appointed under the Act was the entire executive of your Association as it then stood. While the house was in session the Municipal Hail Insurance Act was held over until your 1912 convention had first approved it.

It may be that this has been the treatment of your requests because half the government was composed of men from your own ranks and your own trusted leaders, or because 50 of the 62 members of the legislature are farmers, or that 46 of them are members of the Association. But more likely it was simply because the interests of Saskatchewan being overwhelmingly agricultural the voice of agriculture easily becomes predominant.

Provincial Election Reforms

There are, nevertheless, some things in connection with provincial politics to which this convention can well afford to give careful consideration even though none of your demands go unfulfilled. Perhaps the greatest sin of the Saskatchewan government, and the opposition was no different in this regard, has been that in times past it used its power in support of a federal political party. This has surely not been fair to the electors of the province. The principle is vicious and the practice unsound. Every government requires and has a right when in power to the allegiance of all loyal citizens without regard to party, and to their full co-operation to make the affairs of the country move successfully under its



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Two sizes
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Grain Cleaner. This cleaner gives you three times the capacity of all old types of fanning mills and does a perfect job on any grain.

We also supply the absolutely reliable "New Superior," the mill with patented zinc separating gang and double bagger.

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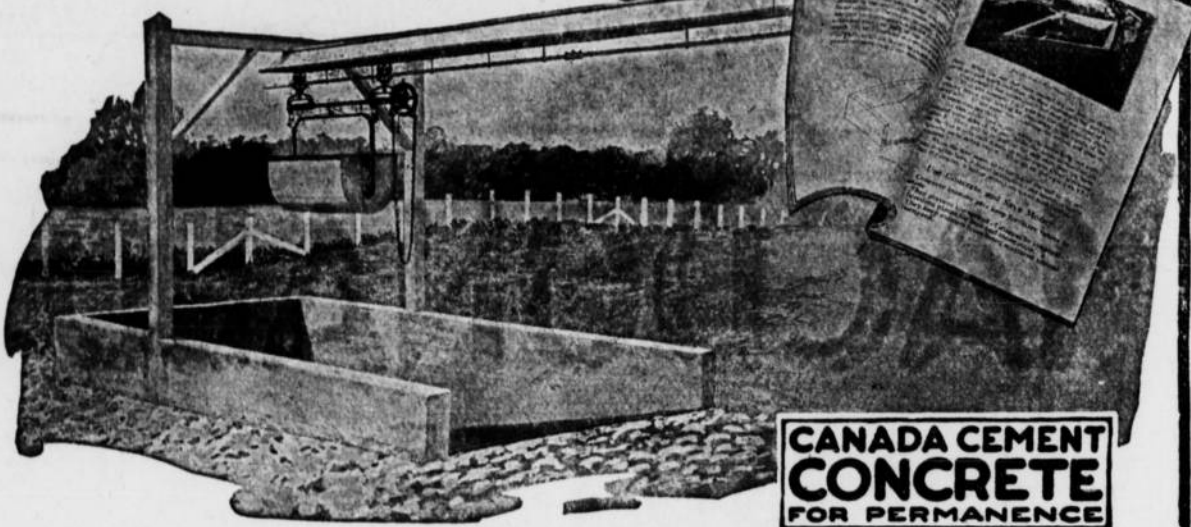
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A Valuable Suggestion on every page



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With the aid of this book any farmer can readily learn the methods that will produce good Concrete; by its simple directions he can build, or have built, such sanitary helps and money-making improvements as water troughs, culverts, foundations, feeding floors and manure pits.

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"Over two hundred millions of dollars" is the estimate placed by the Canadian Government on the annual loss in this country in manure waste from exposure and poor handling. A waste that could be saved if every farm had a concrete pit for keeping manure, similar to the one pictured above. Three hundred dollars a year loss from manure waste is a conservative estimate for the average farm. To avoid this loss—to conserve the liquid manure, you must keep this valuable fertilizer in Concrete.

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\$5 and under	3c.	Over \$10, not exceeding \$30	10c.
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Total Resources of Bank		Over \$505,000,000	

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You go to your lawyer for legal advice;
to the doctor for medical advice; why not
to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or
equipment—if you want information as to
how to invest money—come to those who
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With its 36 Branches in Manitoba, 46 Branches in Saskatchewan, 86 Branches in Alberta, 12 Branches in British Columbia, 138 Branches in Ontario, 44 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.



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Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when
shorter terms are not preferred by
the borrower) repayable by equal
annual payments, which include
both principal and interest—the
surest and cheapest plan yet de-
vised for the gradual extinction
of a debt.

For further information apply to:

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager,
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B. S. LAWRENCE, Acting Mgr.,
Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

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LIVESTOCK AUCTION SALES A SPECIALTY

Wm. Hilton, Veterinary Surgeon and Auc-
tioneer, 171 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

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administration whether they voted for
or against it, and every worthy citizen
will give this even though he be deter-
mined to defeat the government at the
next election.

It is the government of all the people
and not a government for the citizens
of one party only. But how may a
government expect the allegiance of all
citizens and their co-operation if it
violates the trust under which it holds
power by using that power and the
facilities placed at its disposal by and
for the use of all the people, in sup-
porting a section of the people in a
federal election in opposition to the
political convictions of the rest of them.

Surely we are all persuaded that the
time has come when there ought to be
a complete divorcing of provincial
from federal elections. There is no more
justification for grouping ourselves in
municipal politics on the basis of our
federal group than there is for doing
so provincially and it is encouraging
to note the many signs there are of an
abandonment of this policy in Saskat-
chewan as was fully evident at the
recent by-election in Assiniboia when
the government of this province re-
fused absolutely to take sides.

In the political movement we are not
asking the support of the Saskatchewan
government as such. Yet you would not
seek to ostracise our own men in it or
any others, as some seem to wish to
do, for the supposed crime of having
done the best they could with the only
parties that there were before we
created a new and different one. As
individuals, and because they believe
in our platform, because some of them
helped to create it and because they
have championed the rights of the
Western farmer so long, we want them
with us. I trust that this convention
will make it clear that we have not
come to destroy but to fulfil and that
every honest supporter of the platform
is welcome to a voice in its support on
an equal basis with each of us. Let
us then, in dismissing this subject, sug-
gest that this convention express itself
clearly and unmistakably on the follow-
ing:—

- The use of the Association's name and meetings for unauthorised political purposes.
- The severance of provincial from federal election politics.
- Democratic provincial nominating conventions well advertised and called of supporters of a purely provincial program or platform.

S.G.G.A. Executive Report

Continued from Page 12

from our locals for a much larger
quantity than the Central Association
had committed itself to take delivery
of, but so tremendous was the volume
of cancellations that it far exceeded the
utmost that in your interests we had
dared to allow for.

38. It is true that you are carry-
ing less in proportion to your actual
delivery than some wholesale dealer,
but your stocks are sufficiently great
to insure a heavy loss which is liable
to become a charge upon the capital
of the department. You will require to
give consideration to this possibility
when deciding upon the future policy
for your trading activities.

Capital and Warehouses

39. The sale of debenture stock has
been reported to you. The total amount
applied for to December 31 last year
is \$224,850.00 on which a total of
\$134,983.46 was paid in cash. This
money, as received from time to time,
was put to use in liquidating a portion
of the liability to the bank and is still
so employed. The present indications
are that from the debentures already
subscribed there will be sufficient
capital for the kind of business we are
doing, even with the greatly increased
turn-over, but not sufficient will be
available for a large expansion of
undertakings of the department.

40. Because of the policy of careful
conservation necessarily adopted for
the reasons herein explained, no steps
have been taken towards acquiring
warehouses of our own, towards going
regularly into the wholesale business of
carrying groceries, etc., on a large scale

or of opening local retail businesses under central ownership and control. These are all matters to which you will give consideration and upon which it is anticipated you will pronounce yourselves.

Exceptional Kind of Business

41. May we remind you that this whole method of distribution is somewhat in the nature of an experiment even yet. There is no similar business carried on in Western Canada on a large scale, except in conjunction with other lines of business. Those firms which compete with us, for your car-load business, have as well other and more profitable business with the farmers. It is known also that goods at times have been offered to you at cost, or a net loss; presumably with the purpose of making the patrons believe that all goods offered were equally good value. Also, when many branches of business are carried on by one company, losses in one department are often covered by gains in another.

42. Your Central has spent a vast amount of energy and money to keep up amongst the farmers interest and organization, without which this business would not be possible to any. It has labored to create the locals, to secure the legislation under which they do business, to defeat the powerful boycott created against them and generally to safeguard their interests. These companies have none of this expense or concern and value the locals only for the profit they can make out of them.

43. The association has no facilities for taking up deficits through branches of business more profitable than its wholesale co-operative sales to your locals. There is, however, a means by which your entire loss on binder twine can be recovered and that from earnings of the commodity on which the loss was made. It requires only that all the members buy their twine from Central. The twine which the Central is now securing has no superior in the world. Most of our farmers use the same twine though under a different label. Your prices are as low as the lowest, being exactly what the dealer pays spot cash for by the car load, and the assurance of a sufficient supply is the best in America. It would be quite possible for your Central to deliver such a quantity if assured of the business and under its present arrangements it could do so without serious risk of a carry-over.

44. In this report we have not seen fit to make specific recommendations to you regarding the future policy of the department. So much depends upon the attitude of this meeting and so necessary is it to have the guidance of your opinions that we prefer to await your decision.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. MAHARG, President.
A. G. HAWKES, Vice-President.
THOMAS SALES,
JOHN EVANS,
J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Managing Director.

S.G.G.A. Legal Bureau Report

Continued from Page 16

so far as the Legal Bureau is concerned, is the victory won before the privy council, the final court of appeal of the empire, over the Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company, in their appeal against the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Emerson-Brantingham Co. vs. Schofield. This case has been fully reported in previous issues of The Guide.

In conclusion, the Legal Bureau received a striking testimony to its value when, in June last, a letter was received from the secretary of the Chamber of Agriculture, Melbourne, Australia, asking for information as to how the bureau is conducted, and stating that a suggestion had been made to establish a bureau on similar lines in connection with the chamber. Evidently the fame of the work accomplished by the bureau has travelled far.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Secretary.

DOES HARROWING KILL GROWING GRAIN OR DOES IT PROMOTE GROWTH AND KILL WEEDS?

There is an old saying that "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Nothing in farming more aptly illustrates this point than the oft-repeated rule that "if you harrow your grain do it when it is between four inches to six inches in height." That this rule is positively dangerous the following example will show.

A farmer harrowed two fields of wheat on succeeding days. The grain stood about five inches high in each field. With the one field the results were entirely satisfactory—many weeds were killed and the growth of the crop improved. In the other field the crop seemed to receive a set back from which it never recovered and the yield was considerably reduced. An investigation revealed the cause and this man learned the following things about harrowing growing grain.

- 1—That the 4 to 6-inch rule is not to be relied upon.
- 2—That there are two points at which it is safe to harrow.
- 3—That the earlier date is preferable to the latter both for killing weeds and promoting growth.
- 4—That this first date must be watched closely as a difference of two days may put the crop past this safety point.
- 5—That grain may be safely harrowed when 6 inches high if it is at the proper stage of growth at that time.
- 6—That under some soil conditions it is not safe to harrow at all.
- 7—That under some conditions grain should be harrowed with the rows. At other times it is safe to harrow across them.
- 8—That to get best results from harrowing, the land should be prepared for it before the crop is seeded.

Harrowing growing grain will kill weeds, conserve moisture and promote crop growth if done properly. If you can answer the above questions it is safe to go ahead. If you cannot answer them you should read Profitable Grain Growing where they are all answered. These and hundreds of other just as practical questions are answered by Seager Wheeler (the world's champion wheat grower) in his book—Profitable Grain Growing. The answer to any one of them will save any farmer many times its price. The contents of the book and Wheeler's record as a championship grain grower and a practical farmer are outlined below. We do not ask you to risk one cent on the book. Send us the coupon and we will send it to you at our expense for your approval. No other offer could more fully express our confidence in the worthwhileness of this truly remarkable book.

WHAT PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING REALLY MEANS

Seager Wheeler has combined 31 years' successful experience as a grain grower, and 8 years' experience as the world's champion wheat grower in his book—Profitable Grain Growing. The following gives one of the several valuable money making points touched on in every chapter. Any one chapter is worth the price of the whole book.

Ch. 1.—General principles in overcoming three crop reducers—drought frost and rust. Ch. 2.—How to seed, and amount of seed to sow to ensure strong growth—to resist drought. Ch. 3.—Time and method of breaking to secure large crops. Ch. 4.—How to kill weeds with a minimum of work, and, at the same time, grow profitable crops. Ch. 5.—How to make a home-made plank drag that will offset lack of spring rains. Ch. 6.—The two exact times at which growing grain may be harrowed without danger. Ch. 7.—How and how not to summerfallow to get results. Ch. 8.—How to prevent soil drifting. Ch. 9.—How to fall plow to grow a crop that stands up under a dry June. Ch. 10.—How to spring plow to prevent soil drifting. Ch. 11.—Fall cultivation of stubble to kill weeds, conserve moisture and get a good root bed. Ch. 12.—How to avoid rust damage. Ch. 13.—When to cut the crop to get the most from it either under normal conditions or when it is effected by rust or by frost. Ch. 14.—How to use farm implements to the best advantage. Ch. 15.—Mass selection to improve grain. Ch. 16.—Head row selection to improve yields. Ch. 17.—How to prepare seed plots. Ch. 18.—How a seed plot can yield a profit on every farm. Ch. 19.—How to make a fan-mill pay dividends. Ch. 20.—How to keep up the quality of your seed. Ch. 21.—Marquis wheat. Ch. 22.—Red Bobs wheat. Ch. 23.—Kitchener wheat. Ch. 24.—How to harvest Red Bobs and Kitchener wheat. Ch. 25.—Victory oats. Ch. 26.—Canadian Thorpe and O.A.C. Barley. Ch. 27.—Selecting and growing potatoes. Ch. 28.—The importance of fairs. Ch. 29.—Preparing grain exhibits that win. Ch. 30.—Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the experimental farm. Ch. 31.—How to sell seed grain to the best advantage.

Note:—You can see this remarkable book at our expense. Fill in and send us the coupon below and we will send the book at once for your approval. If you like it you keep it and send us the money. If you don't want it send it back at our expense.

Some World's First Prizes Wheeler Has Won

Year	Place	Product	Variety	Prize	Year	Place	Product	Variety	Prize
1911	New York	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes	1917	Peoria	Potatoes	Early Ohio	Sweepstakes
1914	Wichita	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes	1918	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	Sweepstakes
1915	Denver	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes	1918	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	1st Prize Sheaf
1915	Denver	Oats	Victory	Sweepstakes	1918	Kansas City	Oats	Victory	1st Prize Sheaf
1915	Denver	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf	1918	Kansas City	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf
1915	Denver	Barley	O.A.C. 21	1st Prize Sheaf	1919	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	1st Prize Sheaf
1916	El Paso	Wheat	Kitchener	Sweepstakes	1919	Kansas City	Western Rye	Irish Cobbler	1st Prize
1916	El Paso	Barley	Can. Thorpe	Sweepstakes	1919	Kansas City	Potatoes	Gold Nugget	1st Prize (Dry Farming Section.)
1917	Peoria	Wheat	Red Bobs	Sweepstakes					
1917	Peoria	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf					

Seager Wheeler has won 16 International Sweepstakes and 1 First Prize on grains and three on Potatoes
SEAGER WHEELER GETS RESULTS—SO CAN YOU

What Wheeler Did in 1919

On July 26, 1918, Seager Wheeler's land, like the balance of the land in the Rosthern district, received its last rainfall for that year. During the winter, snow (equal to one inch of rain) came but no more moisture descended till June 15, 1919. The half-inch rainfall of that date penetrated the ground four inches and was followed by hot weather, 94 degrees to 100 degrees, so that it dried out in less than a week. After this there only came two or three light dust-laying showers and even no dew descended till early in August. Wheeler actually grew his 1919 crop on two-and-a-half inches of precipitation. Wheeler's three leading varieties of wheat were seeded on April 18, and were cut—Red Bobs July 28, Kitchener and Marquis on August 7. His Red Bobs went as high as 45 bushels per acre, his Kitchener and his Marquis Special Select 20 bushels. The Red Bobs entirely escaped the rust that spread over the Rosthern district. The Kitchener and Marquis were free of it on August 3, but by August 6 it began to show and they were cut on August 7, thus escaping any decrease in yield or deterioration in quality.

Wheeler got these crops in a district that suffered from drought, wind, soil-drifting and rust. The average yield in the district is two to six bushels per acre. Mr. Wheeler affirms that his soil did not drift—that the winds affected him scarcely at all—that he laughs at drought (as his yields warrant) and that his crop was not affected by rust. He states that barring hail he has had good crops for the last 20 years and that he will have a good crop next year no matter what rain falls, for his land is prepared. He knows how. His secret is yours for the asking. If drought, wind, soil-drifting or rust battered your crops this year you need his counsel. If you escaped this year it may be your turn next. Why not be prepared to overcome them? Profitable grain growing tells how. The coupon on the right brings it to you for your inspection free of charge. Fill it in—cut it out and mail it the first chance you get.

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The Grain Growers' Guide has so much confidence in Seager Wheeler's book Profitable Grain Growing, and feels so sure that every farmer who sees it will want it for the intensely practical and valuable money-saving and making points which it contains that it is willing to take the risk of sending it out on approval to any farmer in western Canada who signs and sends in the coupon given below.

The book contains 31 chapters—each one brimful of the practical experience gained by the world's champion grain grower. It contains 350 pages—is printed on good paper, has large, clear, readable type and is relieved by 85 descriptive illustrations. The book is not designed as a text book but is written in simple language expressly to meet the conditions on the average western Canadian farm.

You Can Get Good Crops Like Wheeler Every Year

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Gentlemen:—
I would like you to send me on approval, a copy of Seager Wheeler's book, Profitable Grain Growing, with the distinct understanding that I have seven days after its receipt, to either return the book to you (in an unsoiled condition) or send you its price, viz., \$3.00.

Name _____

P.O. _____ Prov. _____

Occupation _____ No. 12

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the wise farmer prepares for the lean years that are sure to follow. Seven fat years for farmers are here. May the "good times" continue for seven times seven years.

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Religion and Life

Reality in Religion—Article I.—By Rev. H. D. Rams

ONE of the commonest complaints preferred by men outside the churches today against the religion of the Christian churches, as demonstrated in the preaching and practice of professed church people, is that of its unreality. This is a serious charge and deserves serious consideration. We have no right to dismiss it complacently as prejudiced and go on our way undisturbed. Truth may be, must be, truth, even if it come from an unlikeable quarter. So the only honest thing for us to do is to look the accusation in the face and see whether there is, or is not, any ground for it in the facts.

First of all let us see clearly that this charge is not the same as the perennial one of inconsistency. The difference may be difficult to define, but it is there. Inconsistency may be one aspect of the matter but unreality in religion goes much deeper than that. When the man outside the churches talks of our unreality, he means that professing Christian men and women pretend to an interest in religion they do not really possess; that they talk of it in language that is not intelligible; that their lives evidence that they do not truly care about the things they profess to value and that only too often religion is made a cloak for unworthy practices that lead to the worldly advancement of the one who is guilty of them. This same man has a great reverence for Jesus Christ, though he admits he has made no effort to follow Him. But his very regard for our Master leads him to see plainly the glaring contrast between the unselfish Jesus and His modern self-seeking followers. So to him religion becomes anathema and the churches "an organized unreality."

The mere statement of our critic's position shows that he is rather sweeping in his attitude. Critics often are somewhat wholesale. All the same, a wise man learns from his critics, even if they are unjust. And for myself, I am willing to take what such a critic has to say and ask fairly and squarely, whether there is any truth in his charges.

At the outset let me say that to my mind the critic has struck the most vulnerable point in our armor. In the churches of Christ today, in this great Dominion, are countless numbers of devoted Christian men and women, whose sweet, self-sacrificing, serviceable lives testify to the reality of the faith they profess. In every western town and city, in every prairie community, these priceless souls are to be found, lights in a world too often dark. There is no discounting their religion. It has made them what they are. That is sufficient testimony to its worth. And in forgetting them our critic has made his supreme mistake. But, alas and alack, they are not the whole story of our Canadian Christendom. The reverse side of the shield tells a different tale.

That great Christian statesman, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in a letter to the Duchess of Sutherland, once wrote, "There is one proposition which the experience of life burns into my soul; it is this, that a man should beware of letting his religion spoil his morality. In a thousand ways, some great, some small, but all subtle, we are daily tempted to that great sin." That is the sin to which many in our churches have yielded. Consciously or unconsciously, men have allowed their religion to act as an opiate to their conscience. In almost every prairie town and community there are a few men and women—usually men—of whom it is not lack of charity to say that their religion is unreal. Everyone who knows them and their record, knows that though they profess to worship God they really worship Mammon. These men are usually very orthodox and pious and they are always sure that

the minister does not preach "the simple Gospel," especially when he hits their darling sin rather hard!

The real god of such men—and their name is Legion—is gold. If they had served the living God the way they have served Mammon, they would have laid up treasures in Heaven. But they had a much more acute consciousness of earth, so they scrubbed and mucked like slaves, lived hard, narrow, selfish lives, made life a torture to their poor wives by their penury and all the time thought that the vain repetitions of prayers would purchase a place in the mansions above when the summons of death called them from their money-grubbing. One fancies the verdict of our Lord upon such men. Recollections come to the mind of statements about the Pharisees who made long prayers for a pretence and yet managed diligently to devour widows' houses.

If they only knew it men of this type do the "simple Gospel" untold harm. The man outside the churches judges them not by what they say but by what they do. Then he sees that the whole tenor of their life is not governed by the compelling force of unselfish service to Jesus Christ and men but rather by love of gain. He sees them even unscrupulous in business and rather admiring themselves for what they think their "smartness." He hears them talk and chuckle over deals that he would dub dishonest rather than "slick." And then he gets a trifle cynical and impatient. One cannot blame him. For such men as I have sketched, with their "business" ideas and their meanness in church matters, are a constant trial to the ministry and, for all their "piety," a frightful drag on the spiritual life of the churches of Christ.

Now when we come to consider men of the kind we have portrayed—and women too, whose hard, bitter, unChrist-like speech is mixed with a profession of evangelical religion—we cannot escape the question as to whether the church is blameless for their unworthy lives. Has any unreality in the church and its preaching and teaching given rise to that state of mind, having such disastrous results in character and life? What idea of the meaning of religion has been proclaimed that such a man has either failed to grasp the connection between religion and life or has come to imagine that no such connection exists, and that so much belief will bring so much blessing; that so much prayer will purchase the privilege of Heaven? That is a pertinent enquiry.

The fact of the matter is that that type is a victim of the "simple gospel." He has had this "simple gospel" preached to him until he has become obsessed with the idea that all he has to do is to escape Hell and win Heaven, and all he needs to that end is to believe in Jesus and he is saved—and can do as he likes in this world! He has never realized the obligations imposed by his religion on him to live honestly, mercifully, self-sacrificingly in this present world. This, although Jesus did talk of the Golden Rule and brotherhood, and taking up our Cross and sundry other responsibilities of that nature. The gospel that Jesus preached was "simple" enough. It was so simple and direct that it made selfish men squirm. The trouble in the church has been that too often preachers have been "comfortable" and have not searched the consciences of men sufficiently. Men in the churches have thought that preaching should be pleasing rather than powerful. But a new day is dawning and the preacher of tomorrow will let no catch-cry deter him from proclaiming in language that cannot be misunderstood that religion implies life, that the essence of the Christian religion is to live a life like that of our Lord and Master, a life of unselfish service based on love for God and men.

The Countrywoman

The Countrywoman's Competition

MANY letters have come in to The Countrywoman urging her not to be discouraged over the competition recently announced on the interpretation of Clause 11, of the Farmers' Platform. The Countrywoman was not discouraged. The response was thought at the time to be disappointing, but so much encouragement has since come, that The Countrywoman has come to the conclusion that she "started something" after all. Some of our correspondents suggested that the time given was too short, that the particular time it was on was too busy, etc. Some urged that it be reopened when the Christmas and convention season was over, and this we have decided to do.

The question of our national status grows more important every day. The failure of the United States senate to ratify the Peace Treaty is involved with the senate's objection to Canada's implied status as a nation with a vote on the League of Nations council. The whole question of naval and military armaments is bound up with our status as a sister nation or as only a part of an imperialistic scheme of empire. Scarcely a newspaper or magazine is published that does not have leading articles on this matter of national status. Certainly the country is being aroused to the importance of our position, and The Guide urges that our farm women be among those best informed on our constitutional right to nationhood, and be mobilized behind a sane, progressive, and unimpeachable opinion regarding that right.

The competition is again opened, this time until May 1, during which time there will be many references to the competition so that it may constantly be before our women readers. The restriction to 1000 words will be eliminated so that competitors may have ample opportunity to place before the judges their complete opinion. For the three most illuminating and interpretative elucidations a prize of \$10 each will be given, and the prize-winning stories published in The Grain Growers' Guide. Three members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture have consented to act as judges, and when the stories are published the secretary of the Council of Agriculture has agreed to publish his amplification of the clause. Any woman who reads this announcement is eligible to compete. Those contributors who complied with the former contest are also eligible for re-entry.

Clause 11 of The Farmers' Platform reads:—

"We believe that the further development of the British Empire should be sought along the lines of partnership between nations free and equal, under the present governmental system of British constitutional authority. We are strongly opposed to any attempt to centralize Imperial control. Any attempt to set up an independent power to bind the Dominions, whether this authority be termed parliament, council or cabinet, would hamper the growth of responsible and informed democracy in the Dominions."

New Franchise Bill

A news despatch from Ottawa confirms the Countrywoman's prediction that the new franchise bill which has been promised for this session of parliament would incorporate the main features of the recent By-elections Act. The despatch says in part: "Aliens of any nationality who have been

naturalized will have the vote so long as the naturalization is 'personal.' But no one would have a right to vote by 'reason or in consequence of marriage or change of allegiance of any other person, or otherwise than by personal naturalization.' This would debar from the franchise the wives, sons and daughters of naturalized aliens. An exception is made, however, in case where a judge decided that the party ordinarily denied the vote under the provisions of the act is one who would

women the right to acquire absolute and indisputable naturalization. Personal naturalization is the missing link. And as pointed out before, these women, naturalized to all intents and purposes in the eyes of the law, whose naturalization does not confer the right to franchise, may be trusted to make a sufficient demand for that missing link in full citizenship, to make not only Canada but the countries of the world alter their naturalization laws.

Outpost Hospitals

The Red Cross Society of Saskatchewan is establishing three "Outposts" or health centres in the northern districts of the province for the settlers who need nursing and medical help. These outposts are to be small hospitals, each with 6 or 8 beds and accommodation for two nurses. This is being done at the instigation of the home branch of the Soldier Settlement Board.

The settlers will provide sites and erect log buildings, the Victorian Order of Nurses will supply nurses, and the Red Cross will equip and maintain the outposts for at least two years or until they are self-supporting.

Miss Margaret McKillop, homebranch director for Prince Albert, estimates that there are between 700 and 800 persons already who will be benefited by these hospitals and more coming into the districts daily. At present all serious cases, maternity and injuries, have to be moved many miles over poor roads and taken to the hospital in Prince Albert at great expense. She further points out that money is very scarce among the settlers. Maternity cases attended in Prince Albert, Miss McKillop mentions, cost between \$60 and \$75, depending on the length of time the patient has to stay in the hospital. When she says that she expects there will be between 40 and 50 maternity cases between now and spring one can understand what these "outpost" hospitals must mean to the pioneers.

Military Activities

Late in the session of parliament preceeding the last the Militia Act was amended to provide for the increasing of Canada's standing army one hundred per cent, or from a strength of 5,000 men to 10,000 men. In spite of protests to the contrary and voluminous arguments that 10,000 men is not really a large standing army, an increase of one hundred per cent. is a long step towards the establishment of a military frame of mind on the part of certain Canadians.

Recent news dispatches from Ottawa would indicate that the militia department is losing no time in reorganizing the standing army of Canada, and making it more efficient. And this in spite of the fact of our sighs of relief when we heard that a most unwarlike gentleman, Hon. J. A. Calder, was now minister of militia, a man who through his former portfolio of immigration and colonization was so engrossed with building this nation up that one would have thought he had little care for the imaginary foe, either without or within our boundaries.

On January 22, an order was issued authorizing the organization of the field and heavy artillery of Canada. Under this order it is proposed to organize and train 50 field batteries and 15 heavy, or siege batteries.

The order sounds most awfully hostile for a supposedly peace-loving and inoffensive country like Canada, and more especially for a country that affixed its signature to a peace treaty that included the covenant of the League of Nations. It is difficult to

figure out just what we are preparing for when we start in with heavy and siege batteries. The dispatch intimates further that this is just the "initial phase" of the work. Apparently, we must be prepared for a regular war machine in Canada if this initial phase is any indication of the aggressiveness of the policy launched upon.

The progress of this military reorganization is something the people of this country must watch very closely. There is more than a possibility that we are forgetting some of the motives which prompted the enlistment in this country of half-a-million men, and which took forever almost 60,000 of the finest Canadian men that this country ever produced. The people of Canada, and the men who went overseas, were under the impression that this was a war to end war and the symbols of war, standing armies, military establishments, military training, etc. Let us not forget these ideals, ideals that are written in blood on the fields of France and Flanders.

Protest Military Training

The newly organized Daughters of Canada, with headquarters in Toronto, has passed a resolution condemning the present attempt to make compulsory military training a part of the curriculum of Canadian schools. An additional resolution favored compulsory physical training for both boys and girls. Reference was made to General Griesbach's military service scheme in speaking to the resolution which read as follows:—

"Whereas the great evils of militarism and autocracy were the subject of all recruiting in the late war, and whereas the slogan, 'War to end war' did more than anything else to impel the young manhood of Canada into military service, and

"Whereas 63,347 Canadians are dead and 149,465 more have been wounded as a sacrifice to the ideals of democracy and peace; and

"Whereas the treaty concluding the war had not been signed before the insidious propaganda of militarism raised its head and even dared to urge preparation for the next war; therefore,

"Resolved, (1) that the Daughters of Canada are emphatically and unalterably opposed to spreading the germ of militarism in Canada;

(2) That we rejoice in the action of the farmers' organizations in their recognition of this menace and in their opposition to it.

"(3) That we protest with all the power within us against the idea of military training in the public schools of Canada.

"(4) That we call upon all the women's organizations to stand solidly together on this question, and guard our homes against militarizing the children of Canada."

Mrs. Pankhurst for Canada

A British Columbia daily paper says that Victoria is likely to have Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst as a resident for about a year. It will be recalled that Mrs. Pankhurst has been in this country in the interests of an anti-Bolshevist campaign. Some newspapers aver that Mrs. Pankhurst is at present in the employ of the British government in the interests of imperialism. If that is true it is probable that she is assuming the anti-Bolshevist garb because Bolshevism threatens established forms of government, among them imperialistic empires. Mrs. Pankhurst, according to the Vancouver paper, was in Pittsburgh but expected to reach the coast again about April first.

Referendum in Manitoba

The provincial government of Manitoba is likely soon to bring down a resolution in the legislature asking the Dominion government to hold a plebiscite in Manitoba on the question of abolishing liquor imports.



THE SNOW MAN

By Margaret Minaker.

We've a funny old man in our backyard,
You'd laugh if you could see.
Although his face is white and hard,
It's as jolly as it can be.
And all he has for a winter hat
Is an old tomato can;
Now, not very many would think much of that!
But it suits our old snow-man.

Why, coal makes most folks look quite sad;
Imagine our surprise,
When it only made him chipper and glad,
When we stuck some in for eyes.
Heigho! for the jolly old snow-man,
He's King of a Winter Day.
But a thaw is his deadly foe-man,
When it's warm, he runs away.

be eligible for personal naturalization. In that case a certificate would be issued carrying with it the right to vote."

Whether there are those who object to personal naturalization or not, citizens naturalized by operation of law, when they discover that such naturalization does not include the rights to the franchise are themselves going to force the hand of the government to establish personal naturalization for all, and so make that naturalization the basis for full citizenship. Under the laws of Canada as they will prevail where the qualifications for naturalization and enfranchisement are different, great injustice will be done to those of whom we wish to make honorable and proud Canadians respecting and loving our institutions. Granting the franchise to women has changed the entire aspect to the question of naturalization. Women and minor children were hitherto naturalized by virtue of the naturalization of the husband and father, much as if the mother and children of such naturalized citizen were his chattels. But the franchise which is really the tangible symbol of citizenship is too serious to be conferred on women and minor children as if they were the chattels of men, and so for purposes of enfranchisement the standard has been raised. They must satisfy the judge that they are qualified to take out personal naturalization papers, yet the naturalization act denies the large majority of the



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from the container is due to the fact that about half the water has been evaporated from it. Many are tempted to use it in this form. But this is an extravagance, except for tea and coffee, or cereals.

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Preserving Meats

ONE of the nicest Christmas cards I received this year was a letter of Christmas Greeting with some excellent recipes for preserving meats attached. The proper curing of meat is an art and one that is perfected largely by long experience. I have never yet tasted a commercial ham that equalled a really well cured "home-made" ham. And I am sure no sausage meat from a shop ever tasted quite as good as that made at home. But here is the letter in which my friend gives her method of curing meat:—

"My husband cuts the hogs up very nicely so that we have shapely pieces of meat and good sides of streaky or breakfast bacon. A large portion of the backs we use as fresh meat, for in our experience it does not make such tender meat cured. Then the hams and shoulders are nicely trimmed. Some of the shoulders we cut up, salt the knuckle end and cook it straight from the brine. The under cut we roast, that is English spare rib. The remainder we make into sausage meat.

"To make the brine we use:—

3 lbs. granulated sugar 3 gallons water
6 lbs. common salt

"This is boiled and skimmed. If we have a barrel full of meat we make sufficient brine to cover and to this amount we add three ounces of saltpetre. The meat is left in pickle from four to six weeks, according to the size of the pieces. I like to do this in February, then it is ready to smoke the end of March. We smoke it slowly from 10 to 14 days, and I'll guarantee it is sweet and will keep all summer. Sausage cakes we fry and cover with their own fat to dig out and heat as needed.

"Last year at thawing-out time I had a lot of beef on hand. The brisket we salted and used as quickly as possible, as we do not like beef that has been long in brine. Some of the beef I spiced and covered it with a mixture of beef and pork fat. I used the last when the threshers were here in September.

"In cutting up so much meat we had a lot of bones, some filled with marrow. These I boiled thoroughly and we used the marrow out of the bone on toast with pepper and salt. Some of the meat from the bones we cut up and put into sealers, adding one teaspoon of salt to a quart, and filled the sealer with the boiling stock from the bones and then cooked the packed sealers two hours in a steam cooker. After thorough cooking the result was a jellied mass.

"The best of the round we cut into strips and put it through the meat chopper twice. I then put it into an iron pot with butter and some of the rendered marrow fat as a butter substitute, with salt, cayenne, mace and nutmeg. I then pounded it with a potato masher until it was of the consistency of paste and packed it into jelly glasses and pint sealers, covering it with fat. This was delicious.

"The proportions used were as follows:
3 lbs. lean meat 1 lb. butter
1 to 2 teaspoons mace 1 nutmeg
½ teaspoon cayenne A sprinkle of salt

"Roast the meat (the steaming gives a moister result). I found the marrow fat a good butter substitute and used it as far as it would go.

"Mrs. A.T."

This is surely utilizing every bit of meat and bone, and doesn't it make your mouth water to just read some of these recipes over?

Curing Hams

Here is another excellent method of curing hams that has been sent in. Per 100 lbs. meat allow:—

9 lbs. salt 6 lbs. brown sugar
3 ozs. saltpetre 3 gallons water

Let the water come to a boil, then stir in the salt, saltpetre and sugar, stirring until dissolved. Remove from the fire and when the brine is cold pour it over the meat and let it stand for six weeks. Then smoke a little.

Canning Meat

A friend from Ontario was good enough to send us the following method of canning meat. It surely gives a housekeeper a feeling of assurance to know that in case of an emergency there is some canned meat on the shelf in the cellar. And the home canned is the very best there is to be had if it is well done.

Free meat from bones and cut up. Press meat solidly in jars to within three-quarters of an inch from the top. Put a few small pieces of fat in each jar. Add a

little pepper and a level teaspoon of salt to each quart jar. Add no water. Be sure and use new rubbers, adjust rubber and cap and screw not quite tight. Sterilize three hours in the wash boiler or steam cooker. Remove from cooker, invert to seal and test joints. Wrap and store.

Canned Pork

After the animal has been butchered, cool quickly and keep the pork cool for at least 24 hours. Can only lean portions, using the fat to make lard. Place meat in a wire basket or cheese cloth and boil for 30 minutes or roast in the oven for 30 minutes. Cut into small sections and pack closely into glass jars. Put rubber and cap in position not quite tight, and sterilize in hot water bath for four hours. If you have a steam cooker it will answer the purpose just as well. Remove jars, tighten covers. Invert to cool and test the joints. Wrap in paper and store.

Canning Fowl or Chicken

It may be you have some fowl you want to get rid of. If you have, this is an excellent way to preserve them for summer use. Kill fowl and draw at once, wash carefully and cool. Cut up and boil until meat can be easily removed from the bones. Take the meat from the bones and pack it closely in glass jars. Fill jars with pot liquor, add level teaspoon of salt per quart for seasoning. Place rubber and cap in position and sterilize in hot water bath or steam cooker for three and one half hours.

Method No. 2

Kill fowl and draw at once, wash carefully and cool; cut into convenient sections and pack at once into glass jars, fill with boiling water and add level teaspoon of salt per quart. Put rubber and cap in position, not quite tight, and sterilize in wash boiler or steam cooker for four hours. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert to cool and test joints. Wrap in paper and store.

Chicken Stew

1 fowl Tea biscuits
1 ½ pints water Salt and pepper
1 small onion

Cut the fowl up and add to it one and a half pints of boiling water. Let simmer until tender. If the fowl is not too old three hours will do, add the onion, sliced, while the fowl is cooking. Make some tea biscuits. When done, split them and lay them on a platter. Thicken the stock in which the chicken was boiled and pour this and the meat over the biscuits. Serve piping hot.

Fowl en Casserole

1 fowl 1 large onion
2 carrots Slice turnip
1 pint water Pepper and salt

Disjoint the fowl and put it in the casserole with the onion, the carrots, cut in cubes, and the turnip. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and add the water. Put in the oven and cook slowly for three hours. If you have no proper casserole, use a five-pound butter crock with a well-filling cover. Things cooked in a casserole retain all their flavor and juices.

Pickle For Tongue

1 oz. saltpetre 6 ozs. salt
4 ozs. sugar ½ teaspoon allspice
½ teaspoon cloves

Turn in pickle every day for 10 days or two weeks. Wash and simmer until tender. Press and serve cold.

Beef a la Mode

This is an excellent way to utilize part of the round of Beef:—

6 lbs. round of beef ½ lb. salt pork
2 cups bread crumbs 1 tablespoon sage or
1 small onion savory
1 tablespoon dripping Pepper and salt

Remove the bone from the round. Make a stuffing of the bread crumbs, the onion, seasoning and the dripping. Fill the cavity from which the bone has been removed with the stuffing. Cut the pork into long, narrow strips and thrust these through long, perpendicular incisions made with a sharp knife. Bind the meat with a strip of cotton and fasten with twine. Lay the meat in a deep dish and pour over it one cup of vinegar, into which has been stirred one-half teaspoon each of cloves, salt, pepper, mustard and sweet marjoram. Let this meat remain in the vinegar 24 hours, turning several times. Put in a kettle, barely cover with hot water, put on a well-fitting lid and cook, allowing one-half hour to each pound of meat. Cook very slowly. Cool under a heavy weight and slice horizontally. If



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137

Red Rose Coffee is as generously good as Red Rose Tea



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desired thicken part of the meat water with browned flour for the gravy and use the rest for stock.

Braised Tongue

1 tongue	1/4-lb. salt pork
1/2 cup carrot	1/2 cup celery
1 bay leaf	2 cloves
1/4 teaspoon pepper-corns	2 cups stock

Select a fresh tongue, wash and trim and put in a kettle, cover with boiling water and simmer two hours, or more. Remove from water, skin and trim the roots. Place in a deep pan or earthen dish and surround with the salt pork cut in cubes, the carrots and celery, diced. If you have some mixed pickle spice in the house you can get the bay leaf and peppercorns from that. Add these, pour over the whole two cups of brown stock. Cover closely and bake in the oven two hours, turning at the end of the first hour. Let cool in the liquid in which it is braised.

Parsnip Chowder

3 slices fat salt pork	3 cups boiling water
diced	1 quart scalded milk
1 medium-sized onion	3 tablespoons butter
2 cups cubed raw potatoes	1 1/2 cups cubed raw parsnips
1/2 cup cracker crumbs	Salt.
Pepper	

Take the salt pork and put it in the soup kettle with the sliced onion and cook for five minutes, taking care not to burn it. Add to this the potatoes and parsnips, sprinkle with salt and pepper and add the boiling water. Simmer until the vegetables are soft, then add the scalded milk butter and cracker crumbs. If liked, slice hard-boiled eggs over the top. This tastes good and may fill in when fresh meat is not to be had.

Canning Strawberries

A reader has very kindly sent us her method of canning strawberries. Be sure and paste this in your homemade cook book and you will have it for reference in the strawberry season.

10 lbs strawberries	3 to 5 lbs. sugar
---------------------	-------------------

Use highly colored firm berries. Put the berries and sugar in a preserving kettle. Allow to stand from five to 10 hours (depending on the ripeness of the fruit) until the juice begins to run into the sugar. Place on stove and bring to the boil, simmer 15 minutes, keeping berries under the syrup with a spoon or paddle and removing scum. Strawberries done in this way retain both color and flavor.

Mrs. E.H.D.

Marmalade

Some queries have come in regarding marmalade. Especially why it is that a recipe that gives a nice-jellied marmalade one time refuses to jell at all another time. If one uses fairly green fruit the marmalade is pretty sure to jell. When the fruit is over-ripe the pectin or jelling substance is changed into sugar and, as a result, the marmalade will not jell. Long boiling will, on account of the large amount of sugar used, produce a thick, syrupy marmalade, but will not give a jellied marmalade. Here are a few recipes which may prove of use if you make your own marmalade. It is very hard to get the real marmalade oranges, so many of us use a combination of grape-fruit, oranges and lemons. This makes a beautiful amber colored marmalade. But be sure that the grapefruit and oranges are on the green side. If you can get Seville oranges the following recipe is the best I have ever run across:—

12 lbs sugar	3 lbs. bitter orange
9 pints water	(about 1 doz.)

Quarter oranges, squeeze out juice with lemon squeezer, and remove seeds which save in a separate dish. Remove what pulp may adhere to skins and throw it away. Cut the skins in thin slices across the grain. It may be put through the food chopper, the marmalade does not look quite as nice but it saves work. Add the water to the skins, saving one pint for the seeds. Let stand 24 hours, drain water from seeds and add to oranges. Boil gently for one and one-half hours from the time it begins to boil. Let stand another 24 hours, bring to the boil, add the sugar very gradually and boil until it jells, when a little is cooled on a saucer. It thickens some after it is put in the jars so do not boil too long, usually from three-quarters to one hour is enough. This is a clean amber color and not bitter.

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1 envelope COX'S INSTANT POWDERED GELATINE
1 can tomatoes (or 1 pt. of home preserved ones)
2 cloves
1 teaspoonful of salt
1/2 teaspoonful of paprika
1 1/2 cups of stock or water

Season tomatoes, simmer for 15 minutes. Rub through sieve, add Gelatine, dissolved in stock or water. Pour into wet molds or cups to cool. Serve on lettuce leaves.

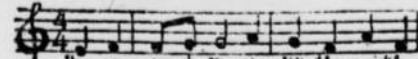
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W.S.G.G.A. Secretary's Report

Showing Broad Scope of Work Covered—Increased Interest During Past Year

IT affords me much pleasure to present this, the sixth annual report of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. During the first year of my connection with this work I had the privilege of being associated in the capacity of assistant secretary with Mrs. McNaughtan, at Harris, and in this way was enabled to become familiar with the many activities of the association, and to catch at least a glimpse of Mrs. McNaughtan's wonderful vision of the possibilities of this movement.

After the convention of 1919 it became very apparent that the work of the Women's Section was becoming too heavy to be carried on outside the Central office, your executive therefore completed arrangements with the Central executive for accommodation in the Central office in Regina, and I had the honor to be appointed provincial secretary. Owing to the high standard of service set up by my capable predecessor, Miss Stöcking, I am finding the position a strenuous one, but at the same time intensely interesting. There has been a steady and satisfactory growth in sections and membership during the past year, 42 new sections have been organized, and the membership has almost doubled, a large number of the locals being now mixed locals, that is, composed of both men and women members. Outside the volunteer work of the directors and sub-organizers no special effort has been made in the past to organize Women's Sections, but so many applications have come to the Central office during the last few months for assistance in organizing that plans are being made to meet this need. About 75 requests for this assistance have been received, and in every case little explanation of an organization nature has been sent out but only a very few have reported organization in consequence, clearly showing the need of an organizer. The district directors and sub-organizers have done what they could in this connection, in some instances at great personal sacrifice, but as one of our objects is "organization" and one of our first aims "to include every rural woman in our membership," it is hoped to give this work special attention during the present year.

Peace Brings New Work

During the past year, for almost the first time, since the organization, the Women Grain Growers have had no war work to bring them together, but they have learned the benefits of co-operative effort, and instead of allowing their interests to lag they have promptly turned their attention to other work. A large number of the sections have reported the establishment of rest rooms, several have taken the St. John Ambulance first aid course; others have adopted New Canadian schools, and practically all who were able to do so have assisted in the relief work which unfortunately became necessary through crop failure over a large part of the province. Your secretary regrets very much to report that in point of members the returns of the annual report forms sent out have been very disappointing, less than six per cent having been returned up to date, but those which have been received are extremely satisfactory. In reply to the question "Have you had papers or discussions on public questions, particularly along the lines of the Farmers' Platform," about 80 per cent of the answers were, yes! while an almost surprising number of secretaries report either a woman on the school board or equipment for hot school lunches, in many cases both. This is most gratifying, and your secretary regrets that returns have not been more complete, that a more detailed report in this regard might be given.

Medical Aid

The epidemic which devastated our

country last year is partly responsible for the extraordinary interest taken in home nursing, and medical aid generally, while the conclusion of the war has resulted in a greater supply of nurses and doctors, and we are glad to report much more satisfactory progress in this regard than was possible during the war.

As a result of agitation for nurses in rural districts, both the Bureau of Public Health and the Canadian Red Cross Society are producing short courses for nursing house-keepers, who, it is hoped, will be willing to take up this work in country districts. The question of medical inspection of schools is also receiving attention, and the question, "Have your school children been medically inspected?" was answered in the affirmative in about 40 per cent. of the replies. Our members are taking a very active interest in the union hospital scheme, and

where ever they already have a hospital our secretaries report work done by the club in aid of the hospital. One of our secretaries reports a temporary hospital in the Grain Growers Hall, where various cases are being successfully treated, and they hope to have a municipal hospital built during the coming summer. A very large number of our clubs have applied for the short course in Home Nursing, put on by the Bureau of Public Health, and on the whole, progress in this activity is very satisfactory.

Among the New Canadians

Another activity in which our members are becoming most interested is the very important work of Canadianizing the non-English. Many inquiries have already been received at the Central office for the names of teachers in these districts, and your secretary is in communication with Dr. Anderson, director of education amongst the New Canadians, that she may be able to furnish the clubs with information as to how they may best assist in this work. Many of these schools will open about the first of March, and all information obtained will be sent to any who wish to aid the teachers in these schools.

Young Peoples' Work

Owing to the resignation early in the year, of the convener of the committee on Young Peoples' Work, and the difficulty of finding anyone to take her place, we regret to report that this work has not been developed as we had hoped during the past year. A small number of Junior Grain Growers' Clubs have been organized and are doing splendid work, but the number has been somewhat disappointing owing to the lack of leadership. We trust we shall shortly be able to find amongst our members someone with the time and ability for this very important work. One very serious drawback in Young Peoples' work, as in other activities in rural districts, is the lack of a meeting-place. Unfortunately the school board has the power if they wish to refuse the use of the school house for other than school purposes, and as it will be some little time before Grain Growers halls are very general, the only solution at present seems to be to put the right persons on the school board.

Rest Room at Exhibition

The several women organizations in the different provinces have been providing rest rooms at the provincial exhibitions and from personal experience your secretary is of the opinion that these rest rooms may be made the means of establishing a personal relationship between the sections and the Central office. If a comfortable room were provided in a convenient situation, it would afford a meeting-place for our members, as well as an excellent opportunity for propaganda work, and we hope to develop this idea during the coming season.

Continued on Page 53



Mrs. M. L. Burbank.



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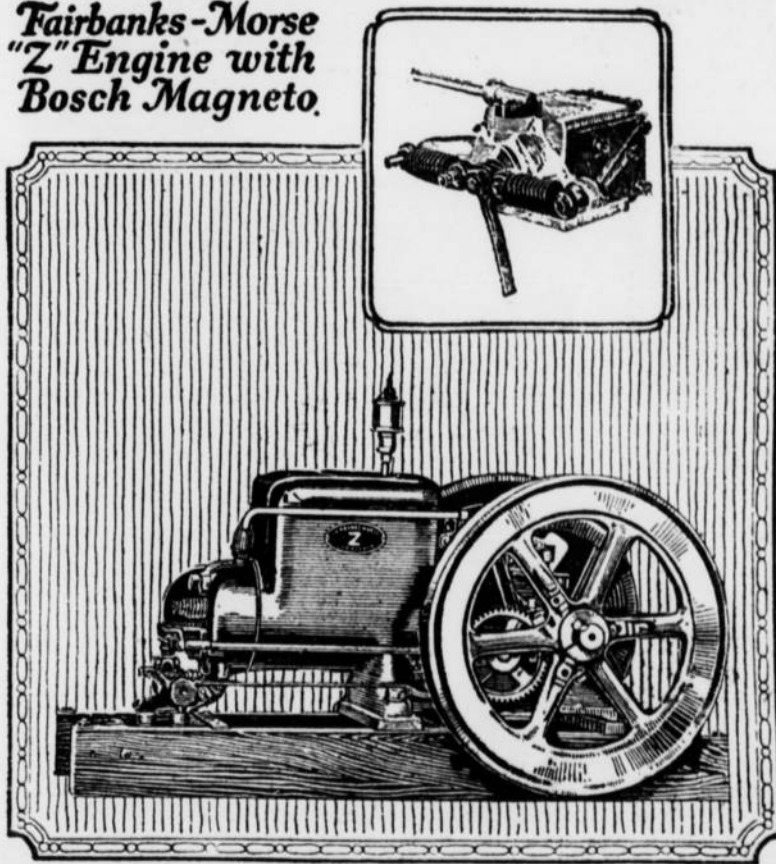
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THE DOODADS CAPTURE THE WUNX They Find Ricky-ma-Shay

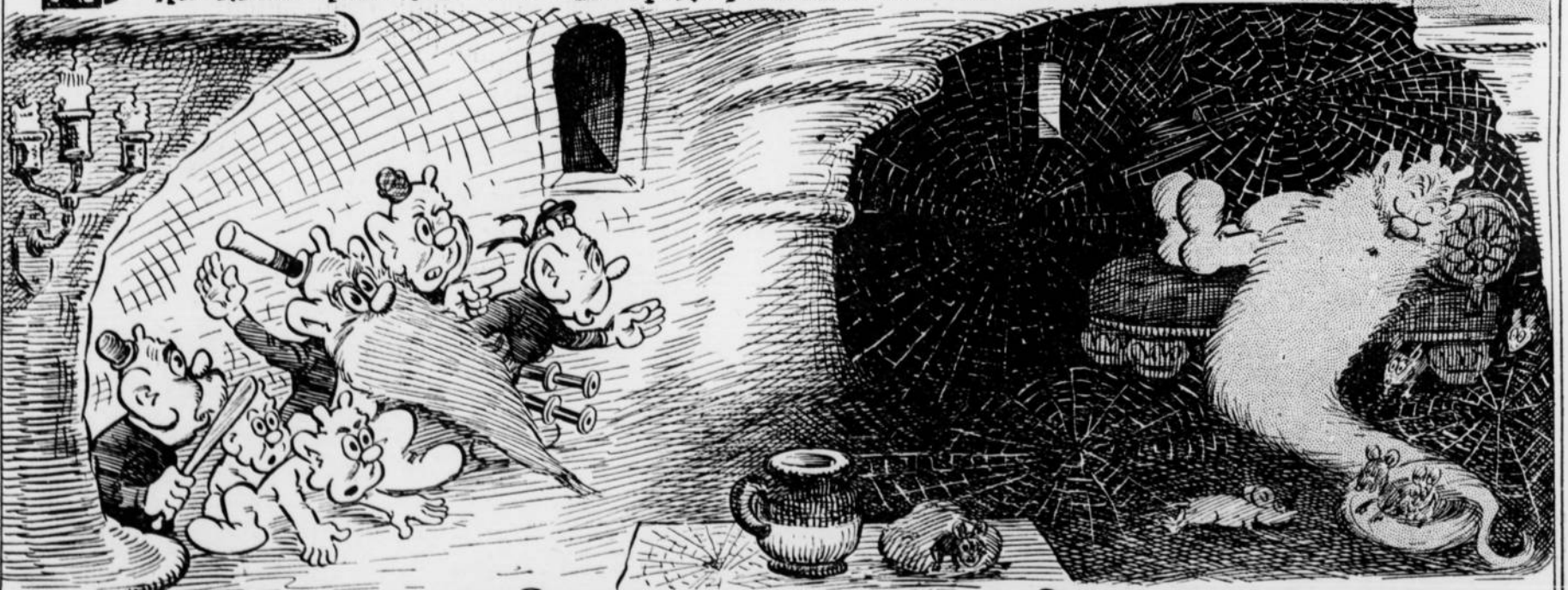
THE DOODADS RODE ON THROUGH THE DARK FOREST SHADE FOLLOWING THE TRAIL THAT THE WILD WUNX HAD MADE. THEY HAD RIDDEN FOR DAYS. OH A LONG WAY IT SEEMED WHEN THEY CAME TO A CASTLE THAT GLITTERED AND GLEAMED LIKE A MILLION OF DIAMONDS ALL MADE INTO ONE THAT SPARKLED AND FLASHED IN THE RAYS OF THE SUN. AND THERE ON A GREAT GATE THAT SPARKLED AND SHONE HUNG A RING AND THIS LEGEND WAS CARVED ON THE STONE: "WITHIN THIS CASTLE LIES RICKY-MA-SHAY WHO HAS SLEPT FOR A THOUSAND YEARS AND A DAY TILL THE CHARM IS BROKEN HE MAY NOT AWAKE. HE WHO WEARS THIS RING THE CHARM MAY BREAK." AS HE READ THIS THE OLD DOCTOR PULLED AT HIS BEARD AND SAID HE "LONG AGO A DOODAD DISAPPEARED



BY A TERRIBLE WITCH ASTRIDE OF A BROOM.



AS HE READ THIS THE OLD DOCTOR PULLED AT HIS BEARD.



FROM THE FAIR LAND OF DOO, AND THOUGH HE SEARCHED FAR AND NEAR NO TRACK NOR TRACE OF HIM DID EVER APPEAR. IT WAS SO LONG, LONG AGO THAT 'TIS MORE LIKE A DREAM THAN ANYTHING ELSE BUT TO ME IT DOES SEEM THAT THIS WAS HIS NAME AND IF THIS BE TRUE. IN THAT MAGIC CASTLE SLEEPS A NATIVE OF DOO. PERCY HAWKMAN CRIED "COME BOYS, NOW'S NO TIME TO LINGER." HE TOOK DOWN THE RING WHICH HE PUT ON HIS FINGER. HE PULLED AT THE LOCK AND THE FIRST TIME HE TRIED AT HIS NOW MAGIC TOUCH THE GATE OPENED WIDE. BY A DRAWBRIDGE THEY CROSSED O'er A MOAT BROAD AND DEEP. PASSED INTO THE CASTLE AND THERE FAST ASLEEP AND COVERED WITH COBWEBS AN OLD DOODAD LAY. AS HE HAD FOR A THOUSAND YEARS AND A DAY. PERCY TOOK FROM HIS FINGER THE SPARKLING BAND AND PUT IT INSTEAD ON THE OLD FELLOW'S HAND. AND AS HE GAVE HIS SHOULDERS A GENTLE SHAKE THE OLD CHAP'S EYES OPENED AND HE WAS SOON WIDE AWAKE. THEN HE TOLD THEM HOW HE HAD BEEN CARRIED AWAY FROM THE FAIR LAND OF DOO ONE BRIGHT SUMMER DAY. BY A TERRIBLE WITCH ASTRIDE OF A BROOM TO HER FAR-AWAY CAVE IN THE DARK LAND OF GLOOM. AND THERE IN A GREAT DUNGEON DARK AND DEEP SHE HAD CAST HIM INTO AN ENCHANTED SLEEP. HOW HE CAME TO THE CASTLE HE COULD NOT SAY. FOR HE'D BEEN FAST ASLEEP EVER SINCE THAT DAY. THE OLD DOC SHOWED HIM THE ROAD WHICH LED TO THE GREAT LAND OF DOO. FAREWELLS WERE SAID AND AS RICKY-MA-SHAY TOWARD DOO-LAND DID GO THE DOODADS RODE ON TOWARD THE GREAT LAND OF SNOW.

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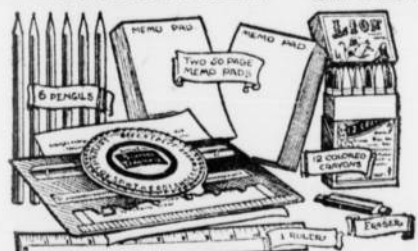
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W.S.G.G.A. Financial Statement

INCOME	
Grant from Central Association for first six months (including convention)	\$1,700.00
Grant from Central for last six months	1,400.00
	\$3,100.00
EXPENSES	
Delegates to Alberta Convention	54.80
Delegates to Manitoba Convention	20.95
Arrears of Salary	85.00
Interprovincial Council Meetings	86.80
Convention Expenses	590.80
Repayment of Loan	21.41
Affiliation fee, National Council of Women	10.00
Office Equipment	46.85
Delegate Social Council	8.65
Printing Pamphlets	50.25
Rent of Typewriter at Harris (2 months)	10.00
Directors, postage	24.60
Executive Meetings	187.90
Expenses Moving Office to Regina	14.60
Organization Expenses	18.70
Outstanding Account from Central for Printing, 1918	97.75
District Meetings	77.30
Delegates' Expenses to Educational Conference	109.20
Interprovincial Council Fee	25.00
Hon. Secretary, (petty cash, postage, etc.)	25.00
Rent of Office, June 1st to Dec. 31st	175.00
Rest Room at Regina Exhibition	13.60
Delegates to National Council of Women Convention	48.40
Postage	85.00
Telegrams and Long Distance Phones	35.60
Printing and Stationery	66.15
Petty Cash	42.00
Salary	940.00
	\$2,971.31
Balance on Hand	128.69
	\$3,100.00

W.S.G.G.A. Secretary's Report

Continued from Page 51

Relief Work

When it became apparent that failure of crops over a large part of the province would necessitate relief work on an even more extensive scale than in 1914, your executive instructed the secretary to ascertain the manner in which this assistance could be most effectively rendered. It was found that the provincial government was formulating plans to do this work under the supervision of the Bureau of Labor, with the co-operation of the various women's organizations throughout the province, and circulars were immediately sent to the clubs, explaining these plans, with the request that wherever crop conditions made it possible, our members would send boxes of clothing to the government warehouse. The instant and generous response provided that the homesteading spirit of neighborliness still existed in this western country, and literally tons of clothing, a good deal of it new, was received and distributed to those in need.

Whenever the donors were known, these contributions were acknowledged, but, unfortunately as very many hands were needed to unpack and re-ship those supplies, in some instances the addresses were lost, and in others no address was enclosed, so some were not acknowledged, which the secretary much regrets. The immensity of this work could only be realized by those who visited the warehouse when the re-shipping was done, but your secretary was closely in touch with it from the first, and can assure the contributors that every effort was made to relieve, as speedily as possible, the hardships of those in need.

The women Grain Growers and other friends in Manitoba assisted in this work, and their efforts very much appreciated. It is the intention of the government to publish a detailed report of this work as soon as it is completed.

Your secretary has had the pleasure of attending several conventions during the year; that of the National Council of Women in Regina, in June; the Educational conference held in Winnipeg in October, and the convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers at



Doctor Sawbones is in a very big hurry—note the long strides of his great steed and how the little Doo Dad behind has to brace himself to keep from falling off. See how important Doctor Sawbones looks, and well he may, for he is hastening to address a monster mass meeting of Doo Dad folk in the great city of Dooville.

You see, Doctor Sawbones has been visiting his publisher and is hurrying home to tell his people about the fine Doo Dad Book—that is chuck full of funny Doo Dad pictures. Have you seen it? It sure is a dandy. It has great, big pages, 9 inches one way and 12 inches the other, and there are Doo Dad pictures on every page—and the most interesting stories—they surely are great. We have sent hundreds of these funny picture books to boys and girls who read The Guide—and they have not cost them one cent. We have one for you—if you haven't received yours—don't lose any time—send for it right away.

You see the pictures are printed on nice, heavy paper, and you can take your crayons and color all the trees and the houses and the wagons, and put red trousers on some of the Doo Dads and brown ones on others, and put green spots on the frogs and it makes the finest game ever, and when you have finished coloring the pictures you sure have a beautiful book that you can keep for ever and ever and show your friends and everything. It's fine.

The Big Contest Sheet

Then besides this, with every book is mailed a great, big Doo Dad picture, printed on paper that is especially suited to coloring, and you can color this contest sheet and send it in to The Guide, and each month there is a big contest, and cash prizes are given for pictures that are colored best and a beautiful "Certificate of Merit," printed in gold and green, and signed by Mr. Dale, the daddy of all the Doo Dads, himself.

You sure want a copy of this great big, dandy, fat, Doo Dad book. Just take your ruler and a piece of paper and measure 9 inches one way and 12 inches the other way and see what a big sheet it takes, and you will see how big the Doo Dad Book is, for the pages are just that size. Measure up your sheet of paper and then imagine a Doo Dad picture on it. I'll say it's mighty fine and you will be delighted. Old Doc. Sawbones will send you a copy.

Now the way you get it is to fill in your name and address on the Coupon below and mail it to Old Doc. Sawbones, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, and then, by next mail, you will get a letter from Old Doc., and then, in just a few days, you can have your own Doo Dad Book and can color the pictures and the contest sheet and enter the monthly competition and everything.

Now the thing to do is to mail the Coupon to Old Doc. Cut it out right NOW, before you turn this page, and mail it the very first time you are in town.

That's the way to get your Doo Dad Book. So don't put off sending in the Coupon.

COUPON

CUT ME OUT NOW—AND MAIL ME

DOCTOR SAWBONES,
290 VAUGHAN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dear Doc.: Please hurry and send me full particulars about Arch. Dale's Great Big Doo Dad Book.

SIGNED

P.O.

AGE

PROVINCE

BOY OR GIRL

Brandon last month. Space does not permit a detailed report of these meetings here, but I should like to say that these conferences where public questions are discussed by thoughtful people and where one meets persons who are devoting their best efforts to the solution of national problems, are very inspirational, and of great value to your secretary in her work, which is, or should be, largely constructive.

In conclusion permit me to say that the Women Grain Growers are becoming such a factor in the national life of the province, that to announce oneself as secretary of this organization, is to pronounce an open sesame at almost any door, and great possibilities are opening to our rural women, which we feel sure they will measure up to.

W.S.G.G.A. Executive Report

Continued from Page 24

means of developing further interest in the work.

Work Among the New Canadians

Your executive is glad to report an increasing interest amongst our members in the work of Canadianizing the non-English, and several clubs have adopted a non-English school in compliance with the suggestion of Dr. Anderson at last convention. This "adoption" implies that the section undertakes to supply a non-English school with papers and magazines in English, provide them with equipment for hot school lunches that the teacher may prepare Canadian dishes for them, or even, if they have the funds, buy a gramophone and good records. As the Canadianizing of the foreign-born is recognized as one of our most vital problems today, we regard this as one of our most important activities.

Social Service

In regard to social service work, your president, Mrs. Platt, who is your representative on the social service council, was honored in being chosen as one of the committee to draft a bill on prohibition, at the request of the provincial government, and was further complimented by being the only woman chairman of a session of the Social Service Congress held in Regina early in December. Many of our locals had speakers from the social service council on Grain Growers' Sunday, and made contributions to the council from collections in the churches on that day. There is urgent need of permanent financial support of this most important department of our provincial life, and our Women's Sections would do well to include this in their activities. There is need also of creating public sentiment in favor of effective prohibition legislation, thus supporting the government in its efforts to bring about a real reform in temperance conditions in Saskatchewan.

Relief Work

When the fact was established that there was an almost complete crop failure over a large part of the province and in some districts for the second and third year in succession, it was realized by your executive that much relief work would be necessary. When the provincial government decided to do this work through the bureau of labor, and appealed to the women's organizations throughout the province for co-operation, your executive considered this to be the most effective way of aiding in this work. Accordingly, the secretary sent to the various sections a circular letter explaining the plans of the government and asking that any who could do so, would send contributions of clothing to the warehouse in Regina, to be re-shipped to those in need. There was an instant and generous response to this appeal, many locals raising considerable sums of money, which was expended in buying new clothing, particularly boots and underwear.

A full report of this work is not yet issued, but as some indication of the magnitude of the task the following figures have been given. Up to January 1, 1,018 families comprising 5,475 persons, had been dealt with, the total number of parcels received, large and small, being 1,931, while the cash donations expended for new clothing was

\$1,725. Upon completion of the work it is the intention of the government to issue a full report.

Interprovincial Council of Farm Women

Probably the most important step in our progress during 1919 was the formation of the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women at Brandon, in January, with Mrs. McNaughtan as president, and the subsequent admittance of this body into the Canadian Council of Agriculture on a full equality with men. This gives the organized farm women of the four provinces their own representatives at the deliberations of the C.C.A., probably the most important factor in federal politics at this critical time.

Immigration of Household Help

At the meeting of the Interprovincial Council in Winnipeg, in April, the matter of immigration of domestic help was taken up and a wire was sent to the minister of immigration, protesting against the bonusing system of bringing girls into Canada. As a consequence of this protest representative members of the different women's organizations all over Canada were summoned to Ottawa in May, to discuss the problems in connection with this subject. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution, and at a later meeting the Canadian Council of Immigration of women for Household Service came into being, with Mrs. McNaughtan, representing the organized farm women, as western vice-president. At the present writing a hostel is being provided in the capital city of each province for the reception of immigrant domestics, and the Provincial Bureau of Labor will assist in placing the girls.

National Council of Women

As the annual meeting of the National Council of Women was held in Regina this year, it was felt that several members of your executive should attend. This gathering was held from the 17th to the 25th of June, a lengthy and strenuous convention, but interest was sustained throughout, and a vast amount of information was gained and given. There was apparent a very real desire on the part of many of the eastern women to know and understand the problems of their sisters of the prairie provinces, which resulted in a more sympathetic understanding of their mutual problems, and in a realization that the ideals of the

East and West were not so different after all.

At this convention the question came up as to whether the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers would continue to be affiliated with the National Council of Women provincially, or through their federation, the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women, but it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of this convention.

Educational Conference

Three members of your executive attended the Educational Conference held in Winnipeg, in October, and again was noted the desire of both East and West to unite for the greatest good of the people of the whole Dominion.

Conclusion

In conclusion, your executive would like to call attention to the fact that the fame of the farm women's organization in Canada has gone beyond the limits of our own Dominion. Some few months ago Miss Rachel Brook, a national secretary of the Y.W.C.A., from New York, visited the Central office in Regina for the purpose of investigating the aims and methods of the Women Grain Growers, and expressed regret that there was no similar organization in her own country. An article on this subject by Miss Brook in a New York publication is entitled Where Rural Canada Leads, and in concluding the article Miss Brooks says: "Is it not time that the farm women of the United States also became conscious of their common needs, and their power for service to one another?"

Another recent visitor to our Central office was Miss Lowe, an English journalist, who evidently considered that her write-up of Canada would be incomplete without a reference to our farm women's organization, which is absolutely unique.

So, remembering what we have already accomplished, let us go forward with the high ideals of our association always in mind, and endeavor to develop a national and world outlook which will be worthy of a Dominion-wide organization.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MRS. C. E. FLATT, president.
MRS. W. H. FRITH, vice-president.
MRS. J. McNAUGHTAN.
MRS. IDA MacNEAL.
MRS. S. V. HAIGHT.
MRS. M. L. BURBANK, secretary.

Saskatchewan Temperance Act

AT the recent session of the legislature of Saskatchewan a new temperance act was brought in and passed. It is a tightening up of previous legislation, and makes the provincial legislation more effective until the referendum which has been asked of the Dominion government regarding the prohibition of imports is taken and Dominion orders-in-council so prohibiting imports become effective.

To handle the imports of liquor from outside the province a liquor commission of three members is to be appointed. All liquor brought into the province for re-sale must go through the hands of the commission and must be in containers bearing the seal of the commission. It shall appoint inspectors and the staffs to enforce the act. While mentioning the enforcement of the act, it might be stated that the cost of maintaining the provincial police is estimated to have trebled because of the work involved in enforcing the temperance legislation up to date. The cost has grown to some \$380,000 annually, which gives some idea of the problem of keeping the people temperate in a dry province.

Doctors and druggists as before have the complete control of the retail liquor trade, but their jurisdiction has been considerably tightened. A druggist desiring to sell liquor must make written application to the commission, accompanied by a bond of \$500 and a recommendation signed by five reputable persons of the municipality. Unless he has a permit from the commission he must display a sign, "Intoxicating liquors not for sale." When a druggist wants to buy liquor he must forward a written application to the commission, stating the kinds and quantities re-

quired and the names and address of the wholesaler he wants to buy from. The commission may approve of or reject any application for liquor. The druggist must sell the liquor in person or by an assistant appointed by him for the purpose and approved by the commission. All liquor sold must be pure in quality and in order to insure this all stocks are subject to inspection. A druggist may have not more than 10 gallons of alcohol, brandy, rum, gin or whiskey, 10 gallons of wines and 20 gallons of malt liquors at any one time. A druggist may sell to any one person, on any one day, not more than eight ounces of alcohol, except upon a prescription calling for external medicinal application, in which case the amount may be sixteen ounces. A druggist may sell upon prescription only. All such prescriptions to be kept on file and a record of each one kept in a book showing the date, quantity, kind of liquor, name and address of purchaser, name of physician, and name of person making the sale. A monthly return of these records must be made to the commission.

Physicians too have not such a free hand as formerly. They shall issue prescriptions only after actual diagnosis has shown that intoxicating liquors are necessary for the health of the patient, or he may administer it himself. For this purpose he may have in his possession one quart of liquor at a time. He shall keep a record of each sale he makes. He shall forward a return of all sales to the commission each month, and he shall not sell to one person on one day more than eight ounces of brandy or rye whiskey.

The penalties for infractions of the law are very severe for doctors and druggists. Offences are punishable by

suspension and cancellation of licenses. For a second offence the license shall be cancelled without option. If they sell liquor in contravention of the terms of the act they shall be liable to the option of the magistrate to a fine of not less than \$400 nor more than \$1,000, or in default of payment to 30 days in jail; or, to a fine of not less than two weeks or more than two months, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a further term of 30 days; or, to imprisonment for the full term of four months without fine. Second or further offences shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than three or more than six months. An incorporate company shall be liable to the full sum of \$1,000 for each offence. Failure to keep or forward records to the commission shall be punishable by a fine of \$100 or 30 days in jail.

Wholesalers under the new act will be authorized to sell to physicians and retail druggists under license. The purchase by individuals of liquor from anyone not authorized to sell it is punishable by a fine of \$100 or, in default, 30 days in jail. Any express company employer or employee of any other common carrier who delivers liquor to a person other than the consignee without a written order shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and in default of payment, 30 to 60 days in jail. No person shall consume liquor at any place except in a private dwelling house. Clubs, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, and all other places except private dwelling houses are specifically barred. \$100 or thirty days in jail for the first offence, \$200 or sixty days for the second, three months without the option of a fine for the third and subsequent offences. Aiding, abetting, counselling, or giving any information by which any person may secure liquor contrary to the provisions of the act shall be an offence against it.

The act further provides for the enforcement of penalties, prosecutions, the powers of the police under it, and for exceptions to its applications, namely, hospitals, dentists, scientific institution and others.

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 39

"Therefore, be it resolved, that government weight inspectors be stationed at all initial points and that allowance be made for evaporation."

"Whereas, the present income tax forms are far too complicated for proper completion by the average farmer; Be it resolved, that they be simplified."

The completion of the Weyburn-Lethbridge line during the next two years was promised in a telegram from D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the C.P.R., received by J. A. Maharg and read to the convention on Friday afternoon. A resolution was on the agenda proposing that the executive be instructed to make representations to the railway commission on the subject, and on the reading of the telegram by Mr. Maharg the resolution was withdrawn. The new line will close up a gap between Govenlock, Sask., and Manyberries, Alta., and will save a long roundabout journey for a large number of settlers on the present lines, as well as give railway facilities to a considerable section of country.

It was stated that the securing of the line was largely due to Mr. Maharg's efforts, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Maharg for his services.

LUMBER and MILLWORK

In car lots, direct from the manufacturer in British Columbia. Mixed cars of Building Material from our factory in Calgary.

ESTIMATES GLADLY FURNISHED

A. B. Cushing Lumber Company Ltd.

CALGARY - ALBERTA

HORSES

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! A. LAYZELL Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 250 to 500 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-year-old Clyde, Percheron and Shire colts can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E.5107 and E. 5499. Layzell & Durno, auctioneers for the company. 40tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE, CHEAP, SIZE AND QUALITY CONSIDERED. One six-year-old Percheron stallion a foal getter of first class, and good worker in harness. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will trade for Shorthorn or Hereford cattle; pure-bred preferred. Will put some cash with him. Elm Springs Stock Farm, Bengough, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PERCHERONS, TWO fillies, rising two three years; stallion rising one; stallion rising four. Their sire rising eleven, Jaume (2343). Jaume was champion of breed around circuit 1912, Brandon, spring, 1913 John McLaughlin, Carievale, Sask. 7-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, 1,800 pounds, six years old, enrolment class A, sound and good foal getter. Enrolment selling, four years on same route. Viscount Percheron Horse Co., Theo. Bergren, secretary-treasurer, Box 100, Viscount, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS. GLAD Tidings, 17757, six years old, weight about 1,800. Hindward Crest, imp., 13767 (16637), nine years old, weight about 2,100. Choice of one of the above. C. Hoyes, Box 94, Eyebrow, Sask. 6-2

REGISTERED PERCHERONS FOR SALE—Raising yearling and two-year-old stallion colts sired by my international winner, Fairhope, and other sires of note. These colts have plenty of size, bone and quality. Priced right. Ross G. Williams, Regina, Sask. Box 685. 4-4

FOR SALE OR HIRE UNDER GOVERNMENT club, Clydesdale stallion, age nine years, registered in class A, quiet in harness, Sir Dubar, by Barons Pride, weight one ton. Reason for selling, five years in district. Box 82, Kenton, Man. 6-2

SELLING—TWO IMPORTED BELGIAN mares, nine years. Home bred, one coming six one coming four, one three, one two, one five years. Morgan stallion imported from Kentucky. Peter Bergmann, Plum Coulee, Man. 6-3

JAS. H. CROWE, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN., breeder and importer of pure-bred Percherons, both sexes, all ages. Buy a colt and mature your own stallion; at your own price and terms. Maple Valley Stock Farm. 1-1f

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, BARONS Pride 2nd (17049); foaled June 20, 1913; sure foal getter, sound and quiet. Fillies breeding age, reason for sale. W. T. Elmer, Viceroy, Sask. 7-2

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING seven years old, Schedule A, grandson of Baron Buchlyvie. Guaranteed sure foal getter. His stock can be seen. Apply A. F. Webster, Welwyn, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—THE PURE-BRED IMPORTED Percheron stallion, Kamp, No. 95566, foaled April 21, 1910; color, black; weight, 1,900 pounds. For full particulars apply to Mr. A. J. McGovern, Lampman, Sask. 6-2

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR sale, cheap, or trade, what have you? 12 years old, sound, 1,700 pounds, sure foal getter, broke to all harness. Ray Harrison, Red Willow, Alta. 6-2

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, rising three; splendid show proposition, best of breeding. Priced right for cash. Harry Hysop & Son, Spruce Lawn, Killarney, Man. 7-2

SELLING—IMPORTED CLYDE STALLION Lord Sunday; class A certificate, Saskatchewan government. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—ONE PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLION, five years; one, two years; one, year old with plenty of size and quality. J. Hodgen, Halbrite, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—ONE FOUR-YEAR-OLD CLYDE stallion, weight 1,800; Baron's Pride breeding. One coming two, Meritorius breeding. Clem Cugnet, Weyburn, Sask. 7-3

SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE REGISTERED Clyde mares, three, five, ten years; three in foal; also heavy Clyde stallion, young, for heavy young geldings. Wilfred Winsor, Kincaid, Sask. 7-2

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION—AGE eight, weight 1,850, dark dappled bay, sure foal getter. Price \$900. William Leyh, Viscount, Sask. Phone 8 or 9. 7-3

TO TRADE—FOR CATTLE, SHEEP OR SMALL tractor: Clydesdale stallion, eight years old, life certificate, A1 stock horse. R. Fraser, Yarbo, Sask. 7-2

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, THEA-dore 2nd (4552) 74975; color grey, weight 2,100, very quiet, good foal-getter. H. R. Kerfoot, Macoun, Sask. 7-4

G. S. ROSAMOND, INNISFAIR, ALTA., HAS sold his farm and is offering 15 registered Percherons: stallions, in foal mares, colts, fillies. 7-5

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, 14723, eight years; or would exchange for another horse any draft breed. R. J. Smith, Douglaston, Sask. 7-2

FOR SALE—SHURE RANCH PERCHERON stallion, 90 per cent., rising eight. \$500 cash, or trade for cattle. I. W. Kenzie, Swift Current, Sask. 7-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED CLY-desdale stallion, rising two years. W. Yeo, Provost, Alta. 7-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PERCHERON stallion, 20 months old, black; sire imported. Steve Barich, Herbert, Sask. 7-6

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Eight Cents Per Word--Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

HORSES—(Continued)

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS. ELA-tor Baron, 14571, foaled June 20, 1911, by Black Rod, 3841. Good sire in first class shape. Also Baron Churmer, 21916, foaled April 6, 1917, by Elator Baron. McClelland Bros., Emerson, Man. 6-4

SELLING—IMPORTED STALLIONS. TWO-three-year-old Belgians, one four-year-old Percheron, one eight-year-old Percheron. Feed shortage. Prices low. A. L. Watson, Brough, Sask. 6-4

FOR SALE—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION Crossrig Yet, 13527, (16894), aged 10 years, 1,800 pounds. Guaranteed foal getter, enrolled under schedule A. Will club if not sold. Clubbed 1919 at Harte. Henry Sangster, Oak Bluff, Man. 6-2

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infected with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

FOR SALE—PONY, FOR SADDLE ONLY, SIX years, 12 hands, sound; or would trade for pair good wolf hounds. A. E. Peck, Colonsay, Sask. 2tf

PERCHERONS—A FEW YOUNG STALLIONS. Feed shortage. Prices low. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 3-4

PURE-BRED BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, got 13 his fillies reason for sale. Big bone, good stock. M. A. Hewitt, Bengough, Sask. 4-6

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, REGIS-tered. First class horse, five years old. Mann Bros., Bridgeford, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, rising seven years, has first-class certificate. Price right. E. B. Hughes, Youngstown, Alta. 7-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, eight years old, class A certificate. S. Frederickson, Box 13, Glenboro, Man. 6-2

SALE OR TRADE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, rising four, for cattle or sheep. Ernest Osborne, Fleming, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED PER-cheron stallion, weight 2,000. Oscar Lincoln, Parry, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ALL AGES. Leon Naechtegeale, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13

SHEEP

FOR SALE—A LIMITED NUMBER OF REGIS-tered Oxford Down ewes at different ages, bred to imported English Bucks. Also ewe lambs, not bred. I keep no grades. For particulars phone or write, T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 7-2

GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES IN LAMB to registered rams. The safest, surest and quickest way to make money from livestock. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. Phone 4. 1-2tf

SWINE

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS; Gilts bred; boar nine months old; Rose Comb Red cockerels, from inspected flock, \$2.50, \$3.00. Edgar Hood, Huntton, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED DUROC-Jersey bred sows; April farrowed. \$50 each. Geo. Carlsson, Venn, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE boar, twenty months old; proved breeder. Price \$45. Write J. Waldron, Elbow, Sask. 6-2

WANTED—TWO REGISTERED TAMWORTH sows, to farrow last of April. Geo. W. Parker, Sperling, Man. 7-2

FOR SALE—THREE DUROC-JERSEY BRED sows. Weight about 210 pounds. Price \$55. L. C. Anderson, Venn, Sask. 7-2

CATTLE

AS I HAVE SOLD MY FARM I AM DISPOSING by public auction, on Saturday, March 6th, at 12 o'clock, my horses and implements, and my entire herd of about thirty Holsteins, over half of which are registered. My last four sires, including my present one, a year-old, have been purchased in Ontario, and have been out of dams having official records of over twenty-six pounds of butter in seven days, and closely related to May Echo Sylvia and other world's record stock. Neil Wilson, Henslip, Man., 30 miles south of Brandon. 7-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS of good breeding, raised in the open. Prices reasonable. MacFarquhar Bros., Cremona, Alta. 7-5

OUR RED POLLS WON GRAND CHAMPION-ship on females at fourteen shows in 1919, including Chicago International. Write us. Jean du Luth Farms, Duluth & Nickerson, Minn. 1-1f

Seven Years' Success In Selling Seed Grain

March 14, 1919.—"During the seven years that we have been engaged in the Registered Seed Grain business we have used The Guide as an advertising medium with excellent results. The ad. which we placed in The Guide for Registered Marquis Wheat some time ago brought us more orders than we could fill, and this was only placed in one issue. Last season we used The Guide in advertising our Registered Marquis with the result that in two issues we had orders for over \$6,000 more than we could supply. The Guide brings us in touch with the progressive farmers in every community of the West and with whom it is a pleasure to do business. We shall certainly continue to use The Guide in assisting us to dispose of our seed grain in the future. Wishing you every success with your enterprising paper we beg to remain, Enreka Pedigreed Seed Farm, Waskada, Man."

Good Results Seem Universal with Guide Readers

OATS—Jan. 1, 1919. John Foster, Miniota, said: "Re my ad. I received 47 replies. Had 1,000 bushels for sale and had orders for 43,700 bushels from your paper."

OATS—Jan. 20, 1919. H. Orchard, Miami, Man., said: "Am simply deluged with business from my ad. in The Guide re Seger oats and O.A.C. Barley."

BARLEY—March 11, 1919. R. Dickie, Melford, Sask., said: "Discontinue ad. Am sold out and orders are still pouring in."

RYE GRASS—Feb. 3, 1919. Jas Strang, Baldur, Man., said: "Am sold out, thanks to The Guide."

FLAX—Feb. 15, 1919. Herbert Fowler, Zealandia, Sask., said: "Sold my flax first insertion in The Guide."

TIMOTHY SEED—April 2, 1919. Mr. Milligan, Innisfail, Alta., said: "Am well satisfied with replies from my ad."

There are Good Reasons why The Guide Produces Results

FIRST—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada.

SECONDLY—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the most advertising.

THIRDLY—The Guide has the largest farm journal circulation in Western Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

IF WE CAN DO IT FOR THEM WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU
SEND AN AD. IN TODAY AND TRY IT

The Rate is Economical—Eight Cents a Word, Payable in Advance
The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

CATTLE—(Continued)

HEREFORD HERD BULL FOR SALE—RICHLY bred four-year-old Don Perfection, 25362. Combines blood of Perfection, Anxiety 4th, The Grove 3rd and Lord Wilton. Has left splendid mark on herd; sired calf which is an international prospect. Price modest. Pym Bros., Mirror, Alta. 40tf

SHORTHORN GRADES—15 YOUNG COWS, supposed in calf, six two-year heifers; also registered Shorthorns: two two-year and one four-year bulls, also five cows. Must be sold quick, as food is scarce. H. C. Graham, Tring, Alta. Station, Kitseoty.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, CALF, ABOUT fifteen months, De Kol strain, good order, big and growthy. Prize winner local exhibition. Pedigree furnished. E. A. MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 7-3

V. G. BRYAN, BRIDGEFORD, SASK., BREADER of Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Ramden Sultan, 84074, by Superb Sultan, by Whitehall Sultan. Several choice young bulls for sale at reasonable prices. 6-3

SELLING SHORTHORNS—MY HERD HEADER, also three young bulls sired by him. Write for copy of pedigree or visit the farm. Peter Suddaby, Lavoy, Alta. 6-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULL, six years old, quiet. Took first prize Melville fair 1918. \$200. Wotherspoon & Sons, Melville, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS, year old in May. Prices reasonable. Write T. S. Coyle, Cornhill, Sask.; Glidden Station, Eston Elrose line. 6-5

SHORTHORN BULL, GOLDEN DUKE—THREE years old; registered. Quick sale \$225. Alex. Sim, Grenfell, Sask. 6-2

WANTED—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL. Will pay about \$150. Write W. Arnold, Rocanville, Sask. 6-2

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL—Four years. \$175. L. b. Ninga, C.P., or Margaret C.N. J. A. Lyon, Ninga, Man. 6-2

FOR SALE—AYRSHIRES, TWO COWS AND one yearling heifer, a heifer and bull calves, four months. Earl McQuat, Adanac, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL calves, 10 months. Big, growthy fellows. Choice bred and priced right, \$125 to \$150. Forest Home Stock Farm, Berton, Man. 3-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-Angus. A few choice bulls on hand. Prices right. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. Route 2. 3-8

SHORTHORNS—ONE ROAN YEARLING BULL, by imported sire; also one dark red by imported dam and sire. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—30 HEAD OF REGISTERED HERE-ford cattle. Could arrange to feed till first April. E. C. Davison, Streamstown, Alta. 7-2

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, six years, roan, register No., Iron Duke, No. 97502. M. Magnuson, Churchbridge, Sask. 7-3

TROTTER'S, BRANDON, HAVE A NUMBER of good milk cows due to freshen shortly, some with calves. Prices reasonable. Phone 3315. 7-1f

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull, four-year-old. Price \$250. H. A. Fessant, Edgeley, Sask. 7-2

SELLING—16 GOOD MILCH COWS. APPLY L. A. Schelhar, southwest 18-42-14, telephone 909 Strone, Alta. 7-2

FOR SALE—RED-ROLLED CATTLE, BULLS and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 45tf

CHOICE REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS males, eight to 10 months, \$150 to \$200 each. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 49-7

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLLED bulls. E. Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 5-5
BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

STOCK—Miscellaneous

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3 extra good bulls, one year old this month, six young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 15tf

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, mares and fillies, ten Shorthorn bulls by imp. Mountain Bard; 20 cows and heifers in calf to Mountain Bard; a splendid lot of Oxford Down rams, one and two shears, also lambs; Yorkshire boars and sows, breeding age. An extra choice lot of Barred Rock cockerels. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 40tf

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE—CON-sisting of a few choice bulls which should be at the head of good herds. Females in calf, or calf by side, of the best breeding. Imported and Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English flocks. Jno. Miller, Ashburn, Ont. 40tf

WANTED—SMALL HERD REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus cattle and 1,200 bred young ewes. State breed, age, condition and price on cards. H. A. Walter, Spring Coulee, Alta. 7-2

CHOICE YORKSHIRE SOWS—BRED TO FAR-row March and April. Booking orders for young pigs. Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 7-1f

FINE REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, four years, \$800. Registered Shorthorn bull, three years old in April, \$200. Registered Shorthorn cow, three years, in calf, \$200. John A. Brown, Headingly, Man. 7-2

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL—Three years old; also two 10 months. Quality and price right. Oxford Down rams, prize and diploma winner. Alfred Moore, Foam Lake, Sask. 7-2

KILL THE LICE ON YOUR HORSES AND cattle by using Royal Sovereign Animal Lice Killer, absolutely guaranteed. Four pound tin, \$1.25; two pound tin, 75 cents. Postpaid. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Limited, Edmonton, Alta. 7-2

TURKEYS, GEESSE AND DUCKS

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GANDERS, fine, large vigorous fellows, \$8.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 7-3

FOR SALE—PEKIN DUCKS, BOTH SEXES, from prize-winning stock, \$5.00 each. A. F. Richardson, Duval, Sask. 7-3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, FINE, big birds, \$9.00 each. Gordon Taylor, Rossburn, Man. 7-3

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, C.C. Shoemaker strain, 20 to 23 lbs. each, \$12 each. Miss F. Hughes, Goodlands, Man. 7-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Douglas Johnston, Kelsey, Sask. 7-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, EXTRA large, price \$7.00 each. A. B. LaRosa, Tyvan, Sask. 3-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Remember early mating brings best results. H. M. Crabb, Borden, Sask. 6-2

FEW GOOD TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5.00 each. Guilbert, Petersburg, Man. 7-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS, FROM prize winners, \$7.00 each. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alta. 7-2

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each; also limited number of Barred Rock Cockerels at same price. Birds kept on separate farms. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 6-2

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BIG birds, bred from M. A. College imported stock, \$4.00. Single Comb White Leghorns, \$3.00. Bergey Bros., Rosser, Man. 4-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—VIGOROUS, weighty, farm-raised utility cockerels from heavy layers, \$3.00 and \$5.00. J. C. McDermott, Haebridge, Man. 6-3

60 BIG THRIFTY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00 each; a few show birds, \$10. We have bred same strain 22 years. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 setting. F. E. Merritt, Miltna, Man. 6-4

50 PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Guaranteed, fine barred, large, vigorous birds, \$4.00 each. Later hatched, two for \$5.00. Sure to please. Mrs. John McGinitie, Tofield, Alta. 6-2

BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Laying strain, product of 13 years culling and selecting, \$4.00 to \$5.00 each. C. G. Tjomsland, Spalding, Sask. 6-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, actual farm raised and bred stock from improved strains, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. S. J. Andrews, Oak Bank, Man. 7-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM SELECT strain. Large, vigorous birds, \$4.00 each; \$7.00 per pair. Mrs. P. Wright, Hopefield Farm, Myrtle, Man. 7-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, absolutely pure-bred, \$4.00 each. Eggs for hatching in season, \$4.00 setting. Mrs. M. Merriok, Box 86, Wainwright, Alta. 6-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Guilds' bred to laying strain. \$3.75 each; two for \$7.00. Edw. Busta, Tugaskie, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, OFF prize stock, \$2.50 each. James Smith, Macgregor, Man. 6-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, From good laying strain, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Mrs. George Ballard, Francis, Sask. 6-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—LAYING strain, \$4.00. Eggs, \$2.50 per fifteen; \$12 per hundred. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 6-5

U. R. FISHER'S WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$4.00 each. Direct from Indiana State. Thomas Common, Hazel Cliffe, Sask. 6-2

WHITE ROCKS—EXCELLENT FARM-RAISED cockerels, \$6.00; two, \$10. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 4-10

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS— \$2.00 each or \$4.00 for 2 or more. Chas. W. Wenver, Deloraine, Man. 5-1

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, BRED FROM prize winners, \$5.00. F. B. Woods, Gilbert Plains, Man. 7-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, good winter-laying strain, six to eight pounds, \$3.50. Mrs. N. C. Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 7-2

SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PURE- bred, \$3.00 each. G. H. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 7-4

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—\$2.50 EACH, James Mitchell, Valor, Sask. 6-2

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—AT Saskatoon big show won 12 prizes, including first prize cockerel. Well matured cockerels and pullets, \$3.00 and up. Can spare a few prize cockerels. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 7-3

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.50 and \$5.00 each. Good laying strain, bred from prize stock. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 7-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, dark red, yellow legs, special bred, two years; laying strain, \$3.50. A. E. Hooley, Eyebrow, Sask. 7-2

PURE SINGLE COMB REDS—HEAVY LAYING strain. Prize winning stock. Eggs, \$9.00 per hundred. Setting \$2.00. Albert Robblee, Cayley, Alta. 6-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, prize winners wherever exhibited, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Thomas Murray, Box 101, Yellow Grass, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Rich, dark velvety red birds from imported strain. G. Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 7-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS SINGLE COMB COCK- erels. Direct from Illinois state. \$4.00 each. Thos. Common, Hazelcliffe, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels. \$3.00. Neil Matheson, Foam Lake, Sask. 6-2

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$2.50 each, good layers. A. Eby, Drake, Sask. 6-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, fine, dark birds, from prize-winning stock, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. C. W. Deer, Tiny, Sask. 7-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, headed first Brandon pen, \$7.00; pens, \$12. W. Bach, Willow, Sask. 7-2

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PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels. Our pullets are leading pen at the Saskatchewan contest. We keep careful records. Breeding only from best layers. \$4.00; three for \$10. John McCheane, Borden, Sask. 7-2

SELLING—PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, booked for spring, Regal strain, heavy layers, \$2.00 per 15; two settings, \$3.50. Reid Roadhouse, Box 86, Sceptre, Sask. 7-4

SELLING—SIX MATED PENS, CONTAINING six Regal Doreas, White Wyandotte hens and choice Tom Barron cockerel, \$25.00 per approval. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 7-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels. Choice egg-laying, prize-winning strain. Price \$5.00. R. H. Stevens, Fannystelle, Man. 7-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00; also one Wisconsin incubator and brooder, only run two seasons, price \$12. Chas. Bridle, Elbow, Sask. 7-2

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, choice birds, Martin strain, \$3.00, \$5.00, and \$8.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. B. LaRosa, Tyvan, Sask. 3-4

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES—FEW choice cockerels, \$5.00 to \$10; hens and pullets, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man. 5-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Martin's Doreas strain. \$3.00 each. Percy Hunt, McGee, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTES. 25 HIGH class cockerels. Prices \$5.00 up to \$25. R. McCulloch, R.R. No. 4, Portage la Prairie, Man. 6-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Carlyle & Robinson, Treesbank, Man. 7-2

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from pen with egg record up to 282, \$3.00 and \$4.00. A. E. Powell, Caron, Sask. 7-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FINE early hatched birds, at \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. Robert McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 7-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00. Mrs. Hendel, Rosalind, Alta. 7-2

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HARDY'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE EXHIBI- tion and utility combined. All our pens headed by first or second prize males at Edmonton or Saskatoon shows, mated to winners and excellent winter layers. Three good winners this season. Cockerels from these quality matings, \$5.00, \$7.50, and \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. M. Hardy, Tofield, Alta. 7-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from prize stock, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; young hens, \$2.50. Quality and satisfaction our motto. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, prize winners at local fairs. Price \$5.00; two for \$9.00. Mrs. C. Webster, Two Creeks, Man. 7-2

MASSIVE BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS— Winners at Saskatoon Orpington Club Show 1920. Prices \$10, \$15, \$25 each. Harry Frampton, Neepawa, Man. 6-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—SPLENDID type and color. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harold Symons, route 1, Wapella, Sask. 6-2

FINE, BIG, WELL-MARKED BUFF ORPING- ton cockerels, \$4.00 each. W. H. Brown, Lovernia, Sask. 6-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—GOOD birds from prize stock. \$5.00 each. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 6-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, McARTHUR strain, fine cockerels, \$4.00 each. Mrs. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 7-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 EACH. Ralph Robbins, Glenella, Man. 7-2

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GUILD'S STRAIN, PURE-BRED, ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$3.50; special, \$5.00; Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00; large White Rock, Barred Rock cockerels, \$4.00, my stock bird, two-year-old. Mammoth Brown Tom Turkey, fine specimen, \$12; hens, \$6.00. A. M. Crandell, Crandell, Man. 7-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00; hens, \$2.00 each. Bronze Turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00 each; Toulouse geese, \$5.00 each. Claude Stutsman, Pennant, Sask. 7-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels. From the Gould-laying strain. \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Also few pure-bred Rhode Island Reds, same price. High View Poultry Farm, Carlyle, Sask. 5-3

LIGHT BRAHMA, BLACK LANGSHAN, WHITE Rock cockerels, \$4.00. Toulouse ganders, \$5.00. Bronze toms \$5.00. White toms \$6.00. Albert White, Fairlight, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—SIX BUFF ORPINGTON ROOSTERS, \$1.85 each; 10 Buff Leghorn roosters, \$1.50 each. William Schmalfeldt, Box 39, Wilcox, Sask. 7-2

SELLING—SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, GIES' "Faultless" strain; pullets, \$3.50; cockerels, \$6.00. H. W. Gregory, 9813 75th Ave., Strathcona, Alta. 7-2

R. C. R. REDS AND R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gerald Wheeler, Assiniboia, Sask. 7-2

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$6.00; ganders, \$8.00; Barred Rock cockerels, \$4.00. L. Bray, Wolseley, Sask. 7-4

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BUFF ORPING- tons, Rouen ducks. Ellen Jickling, Dugald, Man. 6-3

TOM BARRON, 282-EGG-STRAIN DIRECT imported Wyandottes and Leghorn Cockerels. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Morden, Man. 4-7

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GUINEAS WANTED—WILL PAY GOOD PRICE. William Grass, Munson, Alta. 7-2

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, light and dark, \$5.00 each. Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 7-3

PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; pullets, \$2.00; excellent stock. Richard Datta, Findlater, Sask. 4-4

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, pure-bred, \$2.00. Mrs. J. A. Leitch, Strathclair, Man. 4-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels. From good laying strain. \$2.00 each. T. W. McLean, Strathclair, Man. 6-3

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POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU- minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Every-thing for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

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CHOICE SEED GRAIN—MITCHELL'S IMP- roved Marquis excels in yield and quality. Seed closely related to my Challenge Cup, also championship winning grain at Chicago in strongest competition yet known, according to experts present. Will spare limited quantity \$6.00 bushel. Dark color, pure and clean. Neither time or expense spared to secure best possible. Better seed not being offered. Mitchell, Trux Phone, Dahinda, Sask. 4-4

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SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT: SEED obtained direct from Seager Wheeler and The Guide. Grown under the rules of the Seed Growers Association. Price, \$10.50 per bus., bags included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. R. Brockinton, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 1-8

SEED FLAX—BIG MONEY IN FLAX. MANY farmers have more than paid for their land with one crop. Investigate our perfectly-cleaned seed, guaranteed free from mustard. Free catalog. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

SEED FLAX—300 BUSHELS OF THE VERY best, grown on breaking, \$6.00 per bushel. Also 300 bushels seed wheat, grown from registered Seager Wheeler Marquis, \$3.50 per bushel. Both cleaned ready for sowing. John Horton, Katrine, Man. 4-3

SELLING—CAR LOAD FINEST MARQUIS wheat, dark, grown on breaking, from clean seed. Germination 97%, weight 67 pounds. None better \$3.00. J. E. Gustaf, Calgary, Alta. 4-4

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SELLING—600 BUSHELS KITCHENER wheat, \$3.50; 400 bushels O.A.C. barley, \$2.25. allowing half-cost sacks on 20 bushels wheat or 40 bushels barley. Can ship via Canadian Pacific or Canadian National Railway. Oliver English, Peebles, Sask. 6-4

LEADER OATS, GOVERNMENT GERMINA- tion test, 99% six days, absolutely clean, from breaking. \$1.65 bagged. Car lots. Write for prices. Kitchener wheat, pure and cleaned, \$4.00 bagged. Vincent Baldeck, Luseland, Sask. 6-3

REGISTERED MARQUIS—FROM SEAGER Wheeler's first generation registered seed, direct from him 1919. Finest strain in existence. Limited quantity at \$8.40 per two-bushel sack, sack included. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 7-3

SELLING—FLAX, PRIMOST, HIGH GERMINA- tion, perfectly cleaned, free from noxious weed seeds, grown on land over breaking, \$6.00 per bushel, sacks extra, or send yours. Sample, 10c. W. F. Vergowe, Vanguard, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—QUANTITY GOOD CLEAN SEED oats ready for sowing. Grown on new land, \$1.00 per bushel, sacks extra. Also quantity good seed barley, \$2.00 per bushel, sacks extra. Price f.o.b., Drake, Sask. J. H. Hawes. 7-3

FOR SALE—225 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, clean. Grown on breaking from first germination. Seed, \$3.00 per bushel, bags extra. Oscar Hohnke, Ghostpine, Crook, Alta. 7-3

SELLING—1,800 BUSHEL CAR EARLY HAR- vested, well-matured Abundance oats, \$1.30 bushel, f.o.b., Drake. Samples on request. L. R. Hill, Drake, Sask. 7-3

SEED AND FEED OATS FOR SALE, CAR LOTS. Write for samples and prices. Hay and green feed quoted. Christie-Adams Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. 7tf

SELLING—THREE CARS ABUNDANCE OATS, government test 93% six days, 95c. per bushel, f.o.b. Lacombe. Sample on request. S. C. Abbott, Lacombe, Alta. 7-3

KITCHENER WHEAT, FREE FROM NOXIOUS weeds; highest score standing field competition, 54 entries. \$4.00 per bushel, bags included. Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 7-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT germination and purity test, cleaned and including bags, \$21 per 100 lbs. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 6-2

700 BUSHELS KITCHENER WHEAT, RE- cleaned, grown on breaking. Seed obtained from Guide and McKenzie's 1918; \$4.00 bushel, bags extra, f.o.b. McCready Bros., Erskine, Alta. 4-4

LEADER OATS—CLEANED, SEED TEST 99%. \$1.50 bushel. O.A.C. No. 21 barley, cleaned, \$1.50 bushel. Bags extra. R. A. Allan, Dalroy, Alta. 5-4

SELLING BY CAR LOAD—VICTORY OATS, Clean, grown on breaking, enormous yield, great drought resister. \$1.15 bushel. Seeds, Box 368, Shaunavon, Sask. 5-3

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON BREAKING from registered seed; purchased 1919 from Harris McFayden. \$3.75 bushel; cleaned. Bags included. R. A. Graham, Govan, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, SEAGER Wheeler stock. Car lots, \$3.00 bushel; small lots, \$3.50. Sacks extra. F.O.B. Wilcox, Sask. A. F. Humbert. 5-4

FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT, ABSO- lutely pure and clean, per bushel, \$4.00, bags free. Fogelvik Farm, Alsask, Sask. Andrew Anderson. 4-4

SELLING—400 BUSHELS LEADER OATS. From Harris McFayden seed. \$1.75 bushel. Luckar, Shaunavon. 5-4

BUYER AND SELLER OF GRASS SEEDS, seed corn and seed grains. Beckman's Seed Farm, Cokato, Minn. 6-3

FOR SALE—ONE CAR LOAD OF 1,350 BUS. Marquis seed wheat, price \$3.00 per bus., f.o.b. Empress, Alta. Henry G. Cole, Masonville, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—200 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, clean, grown on breaking, \$3.00 per bus., bags extra. H. Sawyer, Beulah, Man. 6-2

SELLING—CLEANED SEED FLAX, \$6.00 PER bushel, bags included. D. M. Robertson, Lawson, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED. \$20 per hundred. S. Richmond, Ler ss, Sask. 5-2

200 BUSHELS, CLEANED, PURE MARQUIS wheat from registered seed. Bedson Bros., Fenner, Alta. 6-2

WHITE BANNER OATS, PURE, YIELDED 115 bushels per acre. Send for sample and price. Robert McAllister, Myrtle Creek, Alta. 6-3

FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT, CLEANED and free from weeds. Price \$3.50 bushel, sacks included. W. Lowe, Amisk, Alta. 6-2

RED BOBS WHEAT AT \$9.00 BUSHEL, BAGS included. Seed obtained from Seager Wheeler, 1918. Harry Conn, Kylemore, Sask. 7-2

SEED WHEAT, MARQUIS, GROWN FROM pure stock, cleaned, \$3.00 bushel, bags extra. H. C. Duckering, Kitcooty, Alta. 7-2

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, 20c. LB. Free from couch grass. Jeremiah Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—LARGE CAR BANNER SEED OATS, test 96, \$1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Federal. C. C. Wagner, Federal, Alta. 7-2

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 20c. per pound, bags included. Percy Harris, Baldur, Man. 7-2

WANTED—SEED OATS. SEND SAMPLE, germination and price, f.o.b. George Leggett, Prospect Valley, Alta. 7-2

SELLING—1,600 BUSHEL CAR GOOD MAR- quis seed wheat, fanned once, \$2.65 bushel at car, Tyvan, Sask. R. McDonald, Box 69. 7-2

FLAX—GROWN ON BREAKING, THOR- oughly cleaned seed, \$6.00 per bushel, bags included. Peter Lindsay, Rocanville, Sask. 7-2

SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS GOOD RED FIFE seed wheat, free from noxious weeds, \$3.00 bus. Alb. S. Fredericksen, Dandurn, Sask. 7-2

RED BOBS WHEAT, \$7.50 BUSHEL; KITCHEN- er wheat, \$3.50, sacks included. Smith Bros., Ririe, Man. 7-4

SEED GRAIN—Continued

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, CLEANED AND graded at Canadian Government Elevator, Calgary, shipped by producer from elevator. 100 lb. lots, \$20, including bags; 500 lb. lots, \$19, including bags. Communicate John McD. Davidson, Good Luck Ranch, Coaldale, Alta.

FOR SALE—2,000 BUSHELS OF VICTORY seed oats. Grown on breaking, free from noxious weeds. High germination, \$1.10 per bushel, bags extra; f.o.b. Waldron. H. L. Markham, Waldron, Sask.

SELLING—PURE O.A.C. AND MENSURY barley, grown on new land. Guaranteed free from noxious weeds. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man.

FOR SALE—GENUINE GRIMM'S ALFALFA seed, 90c. per lb.; also selected Dakota alfalfa seed, 60c. per lb. both Saskatchewan grown. A. J. Loveridge, Grenfell, Sask.

SELLING—CLEAN FLAX SEED, \$5.50 PER bushel, bags extra. Also fall rye, grown from the sweepstake rye of 1917. Price on application. John F. Strachan, Miniota, Man.

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, \$20 per 100, cleaned and sacked. Guaranteed. Government test 84. Jos. E. Brinkworth, Roche Perce, Sask.

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, 2,000 LBS. \$20 per hundred. John W. Nelson, Pilot Mound, Man.

WANTED—LEADER OR BANNER SEED OATS. Car-load lots preferred. H. M. Beck, Mawer, Sask.

FOR SALE—2,000 ABUNDANCE OATS, grown on backsetting. Can be used for seed. 85c. bushel. Geo. Edwards, Nokomis, Sask.

FOR SALE—A FEW HUNDRED BUSHELS OF good 60-day oats, \$1.00 bushel. O. S. Ganong, Sturgis, Sask.

400 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN from pure stock, cleaned, \$3.00 bushel, bags extra. Ben Avery, Lauder, Man.

WANTED—100 BUSHELS BLUESTEM SEED wheat. H. MacDonald, Box 61, Miniota, Man.

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE Bloom, hulled. \$20 per bushel f.o.b. Sinaluta. W. G. Hill & Sons, Sinaluta, Sask.

WANTED—SPRING RYE FREE FROM WILD oats. Lester Hammond, Maple Creek, Sask.

NORWAY KING OATS AT \$2.00. L. O. WAL-strom, Young, Sask.

FOR SALE—MILLET SEED, \$8.50 HUNDRED. James McConnell, Carnduff, Sask.

SEED OATS FOR SALE—BY U.F.A. CAMROSE, Alberta. Write secretary for particulars.

SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, 20c. LB, SACKS extra. Chas. Holm, Victor, Alta.

BROME GRASS SEED IS ALL SOLD. J. E Brinkworth, Baldur, Man.

FARM LANDS

\$5,000 DOWN SECURES 230-ACRE FARM with 11 horses, 24 cows, bull, wagons, harness, hay loader, grain binder, corn binder, manure spreader, gas engine, full list machinery and implements. 150 acres in fields producing heavy crops; 80 acres in wood land and fine pasture for 50 head; 150 apple trees, other fruit. Eight-room house, large stock barn, silo, hog, poultry houses, other buildings. To settle at once owner makes low price, \$13,500, for everything, easy terms. Details Catalogue Bargains 23 States; copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G. Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

LUCKY LAKE, 640 ACRES, SECTION 27, TOWN-ship 23, Range 8, West Third Meridian, 3½ miles from good town, very best wheat land, chocolate loam, clay subsoil, 160 acres new breaking, disced ready for crop; 320 acres breaking, stubble, small buildings. Price \$40 acre, not less than \$5000 cash, balance terms to suit at 7%. Owner Geo. Kellett, 316 Pender St. Vancouver, B.C.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. We will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

320 ACRES OF FARM LAND IN MIXED FARM-ing district, seven miles from Duck Lake, 80 acres broken, all fenced. House and stable. Good hay slough. Price \$4,400. Terms \$1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. For further information write Bank of Montreal, Duck Lake, Sask.

FOR SALE—800 ACRES, 140 ACRES SUMMER-fallow, 360 acres stubble, balance prairie. Good buildings, telephone, abundance good water. Two-and-a-half miles from siding. \$35 per acre, \$5,000 cash. Wocherspoon & Sons, Melville, Sask.

GOOD CHANCE FOR GOOD MAN IN SURE crop district, 480 acres unimproved, two miles from good town, good roads, 200 acres open, plenty fuel, some meadow, near river; rich black loam; 10 year to pay. Is a real farm. Swift, Bowman River, Man.

FOR SALE—480 ACRES, FIVE MILES FROM good town, 130 acres summerfallow, 45 acres stubble, balance prairie. Good buildings, telephone and well. \$35 per acre, \$3,000 cash. Wocherspoon & Sons, Melville, Sask.

SELLING—HALF-SECTION, THREE-AND-A-half miles from Guernsey. All arable, 150 acres broken, 80 new breaking; 70 one crop off. Small house and stable \$25 acre; \$1,000 cash, balance half crop. Mrs. McMeans, Guernsey, Sask.

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX—SAS-katchewan leads all other provinces. Write for our list improved and unimproved farms for sale in Last Mountain Valley, maps, etc. T. F. Thompson Agencies, Nokomis, Sask.

480 ACRES NAMAO DISTRICT—11 MILES from Edmonton, 275 cultivated, good buildings, good fences, best soil; Namao district foremost in Western Canada. Box 130, Carnduff, Alta.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH. no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr.

FARM LANDS—Continued

OWING TO THE HIGH PRICE OF THE DOLLAR in France, I would sell my farm cheap. Half-section, 130 acres cultivated; 100 loads good hay; two fine wells, sweet water; all machinery, nearly new; complete house furniture; 3 horses, two mares; 29 head of cattle. Near school; 10 and eight miles from elevators, Carrot River Valley. Apply to A. Dupin, Kinistino, Sask.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED HALF-SECTION IN the well known wheat district of Humboldt. Two wells, good buildings, three and a half mile fencing; 215 acres under cultivation, rest in pasture. All land can be put under cultivation. Price, \$32 per acre, \$1,500 cash, balance arranged. Write, E. Doppler, Box 403, Humboldt, Sask.

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTER SECTION farm, 200 acres cultivated, about 60 to break, best soil, crop failure unknown. Splendid residence, good second house, telephone, school 1½ miles, village 6 miles; plenty good water quarter school land leased for pasture. Large barn. \$32 per acre. H. Chadwick, Raymore, Sask.

FOR SALE—FULLY-EQUIPPED FARM IN THE famous Birch Lake district, consisting of 480 acres, 22 head horses, 53 head cattle, full line machinery, good buildings. For full particulars write Moorhead Bros., Viking, Alta.

SELLING—320 ACRES, 125 BROKE, ALL FEN-ced. Three-roomed house, stable and granaries; good grain farm, \$30 per acre, \$5,000 cash. O. Morris, Steamtown, Alta.

FOR SALE—FULLY EQUIPPED SECTION. Seed, feed; all cultivated; expensive buildings; good water; adjoining good town; two railroads. Saskatoon district. Apply Box 9, Kinley, Sask.

I HAVE FOR SALE A GOOD HALF-SECTION, four miles from Fleet, Alberta. Good buildings. Write for particulars. J. W. Heisey, Castor, Alberta.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNERS OF lands for sale, any district. Blain-Wentz Land Company, Saskatoon.

SELLING—160 ACRES, 75 BROKEN, \$2,400, half cash. Would take pure-bred stock as cash. Alvin Gwleke, Kindersley, Sask.

WANTED—TO RENT A HALF-SECTION OR more, equipped, on crop shares. Write, A. A. McDonald, Kerrobert, Sask. Box 189.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED GRAIN AND STOCK farms. Easy terms. Spring possession. Write Bunnell Bros., Laeombe, Alta.

SELLING—160 ACRES. B. FRENCH, FER-guson Flats, Alta.

TWELVE FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE—HATZIC district T. Catherwood, Hatzic, B.C.

FARM MACHINERY

SELLING—80-H.P. CASE STEAM EXTENSION rims and bunkers; 40-62 Case separator, complete with Garden City feeder; one 10-bottom, 14-inch Deere stubble gang; one eight-bottom, 14-inch Sattley 14-inch breaker gang; two 24-inch wooden beam breakers, tanks, pump, hose, etc. Price right. Would consider trade in real estate. Box 6, Glencola, Man.

FOR SALE—30-60 HART-PARR GAS ENGINE, five-bottom Cockshutt plow, stubble and breaker bottoms, extra shears. Red River Special separator, 28 x 40; Universal self feeder and all attachments. Used one season. \$4,000 cash. Box 5, Piquet, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE COMBINATION THRESHING outfit, 10 H.P. International engine and 20-in. new Racine separator. For further particulars write Norman, Francis, Box 20, Portage La Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—20-40 CASE GAS tractor, good repair. Sell cheap for cash or will sell on terms. Would exchange for horses or cattle or both. Francis Stangier, Strathmore, Alta.

WILL TRADE HORSES FOR 16-30 RUMELY oil plow engine or will trade 30-60 plowing and threshing outfit complete, in running order, for 16-30 outfit. Give particulars. O. H. Zeller, Pennant, Sask.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE THRESHING OUT-fit, in good running order; Sawyer-Massey Engine, 32-H.P., used 40 days; Nichols & Sheppard separator 36 x 56. A bargain. Write Jas. Ransdell, Kiskey, Sask.

FOR SALE—30-60 RUMELY ENGINE, SPLEN-did condition; Red River separator, Rumely oil tank, engine gang, both bottoms; Stewart loader. Good terms to right parties. H. L. Frost, Govan, Sask.

WANTED—60-H.P. HART-PARR; 25-45 TWIN City; 22-45 Aultman Taylor tractor; six or eight bottom power-lift engine gang, breaker and stubble bottoms. Give full particulars, price and terms. Box 47, Quill Lake, Sask.

SELLING—EATON TWO H.P. ENGINE, \$40; four three to 10 H.P. all guaranteed former separators, repaired factory way. Formerly Eaton's Expert. Mold, 227 Simcoe St., Winnipeg.

20-40 CASE TRACTOR WITH FIVE-FURROW Cockshutt, plowed 450 acres. Exchange for cattle or cash; owner leaving Canada. Write Henry Cole, Masonville, Sask.

SELLING—STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT, Nichols & Sheppard, engine 25-H.P. double cylinder; Reeves separator 40 x 63, run three falls. Thos. Benson, Raymore, Sask.

SELLING—A 27 FOUR-BOTTOM POWER lift, Independent Beam 14-inch tractor plow, heavy style, plowed 200 acres; 16 plow shares. A. P. Hempel, Retlaw.

FOR SALE—FOUR-FURROW SATTLEY EN-gine gang, automatic lift, plowed only 96 acres. Price \$300, f.o.b. Kirriemuir, Alta. Arthur E. Nelson.

SELLING—COMBINATION THRESHER, Stanley Jones separator, Cushman engine, eight horse-power, complete on trucks. All good repair. H. G. Courtice, Keddleston, Sask.

SELLING—12-25 CASE TRACTOR, NEARLY new. Guaranteed first-class hunter. Also plows. For particulars Jas. C. Hunter, Brookdale, Man.

FARM MACHINERY—Continued

SELLING—ROBERT BELL STEAM ENGINE, 26 h.p., and Buffalo Pitts separator, 34 x 50, Ruth feeder, caboose and tank, \$3,500. Also 30 x 60 Mogul oil plowing tractor with extensions and oil tank, \$2,250. All in first class condition. Will consider exchange for horses, Percherons preferred. Jas. A. Connell, R.R. No. 1, Neepawa, Man.

FOR SALE—25-75 CASE STEAM PLOWING tractor, first class order. Also Rumely 40-64 separator, first class condition. For information, Axial Bros., Wynyard, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE FIVE-FURROW COCKSHUTT engine plow, stubble and breaker bottoms. Almost new. Price \$400. John Lutz, Duval, Sask.

SELLING—15-30 MINNEAPOLIS GAS TRAC-tor and John Deere plow. Done very little work. Sold my land and will give snap. W. N. Ingham, Nokomis, Sask.

SELLING—FOUR-H.P. CUSHMAN ENGINE with six-inch chopper, both in good shape, \$190. E. C. Davison, Steamtown, Alta.

SELLING—JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANG, six-furrow breaker bottoms. Good condition. \$350 takes it. T. Varty, Wiseton, Sask.

WILL SELL TWO-FURROW LA CROSSE breaker, power lift. Plowed 200 acres. \$135 cash. Peter Olson, Wiseton, Sask.

WANTED—ENGINE BOILER, HEATING PUR-poses, eight to 18 horse-power. J. Edgar, Brodick, Sask.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SAW CARRIAGE first-class condition. State price. Box 90, Grande Prairie, Alta.

FOR SALE—36 H.P. RUMELY-ADVANCE EN-gine and separator. In good condition. Apply Mrs. E. Clayton, Bulvey, Sask.

FOR SALE—25-45 TWIN CITY TRACTOR AND five-furrow Oliver gang, stubble bottoms. All in good shape. Jacob Hansen, Bassano, Alta.

WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE A 12-25 MOGUL tractor for oats, hay or sheaves. Hoffmann Bros., Maple Creek, Sask.

WANTED—24-INCH COCKSHUTT SCRUB plow. State price. Donald McKenzie, Neelin, Man.

WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE CASE 110 STEAM plowing outfit in Saskatchewan. Write Robert Carmichael, Victor, Montana.

FOR SALE—SIX-FURROW VERITY SELF-leveling plow. Plowed only 125 acres. \$300 cash takes it. Box 12, Winkler, Man.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—30-60 TITAN KERO-sene tractor, eight-furrow plow, nearly new, cheap. Address, Box 133, Wilkie, Sask.

SELLING—CHOPPING OUTFIT, 7-H.P. MANI-toba engine and eight-inch Galloway grinder, \$175. H. M. Murray, Beverley, Sask.

30-60 HART-PARR KEROSENE ENGINE—A1 shape. A. L. Watson, Brough, Sask.

WANTED—GAS TRACTOR, 10-20 DRAW BAR. J. Grappe, Friedenstal, Alta.

SITUATIONS

YOUNG GAS ENGINEER WANTS LARGE tractor to run for summer. Four years experience. Rumely, Twin City or Holt preferred. Wages, \$8.00 day. Address, Frank Hamilton, 9524-102 A Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

WANTED—BELGIAN, MARRIED, FULLY EX-perienced, good references, wants to rent, on shares, or manage equipped farm, in French settlement preferred. Caflet, Howell, Sask.

WANTED BY END OF MARCH—MARRIED man to work on mixed farm. House, milk, fuel, vegetables provided. State wages, G. P. Burns, Blackfalds, Alberta.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON farm. Write, stating experience and wages expected. G. E. Meiklejohn, R.R. No 1, Provost, Alta.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED FARM hand for the season. State wages expected. Box 165, Storthoaks, Sask.

HAY AND FEED

WANTED—IN CAR LOAD LOTS, FEED AND seed oats, hay and oat bundles. Send samples of oats and give price in first letter. The E. B. Tainter Co. Ltd., Taber, Alta.

SELLING—SMALL CAR LOAD OF FIRST-class feed oats, 90c. per bushel, at Atwater. H. Grimsrud, Atwater, Sask.

WANTED—NO. 1 HAY. STATE PRICE F.O.B. and how much for sale. Geo. Leggett, Prospect Valley, Alta.

FOR SALE—GREEN OAT SHEAVES, CON-taining good oats. Henri Vicario, Edam, Sask.

HAY FOR SALE—A FEW TONS FOR IMMEDI-ate delivery. \$26 per car. A. E. Johnson, Glenboro, Man.

FEED AND SEED OATS WANTED—SEVERAL cars each week; rush samples and prices. Jensen Lumber Co., Prelate, Sask.

FOXES

FOR SALE—CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREED-ing foxes. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario, Can.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONAUH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6.

CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet free.

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASKA-toon.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY SAVED ON PAINT—POWDERPAINT costs less than half the price of Linseed Oil Paint. Last for years. Good for inside or outside. Mixed with water as wanted for use. Costs \$1.80 per gallon. Send for color card. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg.

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—120 RODS TEN-STRAND WOVEN wire, also 650 rods five and six-strand mostly Five-strand wire was never used. H. P. Trapp, Barons, Alta.

BEULAH MISSION RESCUE AND MATER-nity Home for Women and Girls. Apply Matron, Box 1118, Edmonton, Alta.

SELLING—FRESH FARM BUTTER, 60c. LB. delivered. Cash with order. Ballinora Grain Growers Ltd., Carruthers, Sask.

WANTED—SPRING DELIVERY VEGETABLES, willow, tamarac and cedar posts. Send prices. Major Grain Growers, Major, Sask.

ONE FANCY STOCK SADDLE—\$95. CASH Vernon King, Perdue, Sask.

A NICE CUPA FORD BODY FOR SALE. JOHN J. Cornelison, Main Centre, Sask.

SEND 25c FOR THREE NEW SONGS. BOX 171, Trochu, Alta.

DOGS

SELLING—THREE WOLFDOUNDS, STAG, Grey, Cross. Fast. \$10 each. D. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man.

RUSSIAN WOLFDOUND, LORD ROSCOE, NO. 22742, was first in novice, first in open, first in limit, also special for best of 16 shown, Calgary, Feb. 5, 1919. For particulars, J. B. Howell, Findlater, Sask.

TRAINED WOLF HOUND—GOOD SPEED, extra good killer. \$30. Box 6, Jenner, Alta.

SELLING—PAIR WOLFDOUNDS, 18 MONTHS, one Russian female and one stag; male partly trained, have been in three kills. Price \$85. William Shaw, Beaver, Man.

COLLIE PUPS—\$8.00 EACH. MOTHER GOOD heeler. Cash orders. D. Kydd, Wapella, Sask.

FOR SALE—FEMALE WOLFDOUND, GREY-hound and stag, crossed, fast and good killer, two years old, \$35. Male, collie dog, eight months old, good heeler, \$15. Joseph Dickinson, Winter, Sask.

GOATS

MILK GOATS—EXPRESSED ANYWHERE. Gontery, North Vancouver, British Columbia.

RABBITS

RABBITS—BREEDING RABBITS AND BEL-gian hares, trio, \$5.00. Guilbert, Petersfield, Man.

HONEY

"PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT"—CLOVER, 28c. per lb.; Fall Flowers, 24c.; Buckwheat, 20c. Crate lot, 60 lbs. Special discounts on eight crates or more. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont.

HONEY FOR SALE—BEST QUALITY CLOVER in five lb. and 10 lb. tins, 27c. per lb.; 60 lb. tins, 26c. per lb., f.o.b. Toronto. The Canadian Bee Supply & Honey Co. Limited, 73 Jarvis St., Toronto.

HONEY—60 LBS., DARK, \$13.80. WILBER Swayze, Dunnville, Ont.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—LUMBER, CEMENT, PLAS-ter, fence wire and other supplies at bottom wholesale prices direct from factory. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Man.

CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices, delivered, at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

Wanamaker's System

The world-famous merchant, John Wanamaker, attributes his phenomenal success to having carried life insurance on the endowment plan. This system encouraged him year by year to lay by a fixed amount of money. As means increased, additional policies were taken and as they matured the proceeds were invested in new departures in connection with the business. These endowment policies helped greatly in the accumulation of capital. Every young man should carry endowment insurance. It furnishes a motive for saving. Money that might otherwise be dissipated is accumulated—and at good interest. Many have laid the foundation of success, not so notable perhaps as that of the Philadelphia millionaire, through investing in endowment policies in Canadian insurance companies.

Don't Let Him Drive YOU!

THE dry weather last year will produce a mighty big crop of gophers this coming season. Therefore, Mr. Farmer, go for the gophers, or they'll go for you!

Kill-Em-Quick

It's made to kill gophers as if they were flies—and it does it. It's time-tested. Once used, you will use nothing else. Each season we double sales because Kill-Em-Quick always works wonders. There's nothing as good.

It's like dynamite—great strength in a small package. Make no mistake. Take no substitute. Kill-Em-Quick by all odds produces the most dead gophers—for the least money! \$1.20 takes care of 100 acres.

Kill-Em-Quick saves from 1 to 10 bushels an acre. Say it saves only 2 bushels. 200 bushels saved on 100 acres, with wheat at \$1.90 per bushel, saves \$380. You make a net profit of \$378.80 on a \$1.20 investment! So, buy Kill-Em-Quick now. If your dealer is out of it we'll supply you post paid!

Kill-Em-Quick Company (Canada) Ltd.
Regina, Sask.

100-acre size \$1.20
40-acre size .60

See March issue for announcement of cash prizes to boys and girls; also to Dealers.

Mr. Farmer!
"Your Tractor Needs Medicine"

—just like a human being, Tractors need an occasional laxative to remove carbon.

D-B. Carbon Remover adds power to the Tractor, cures engine trouble, saves the batteries, cuts down the repair bill, and adds years to the life of your motor.

Saves Labor.
D-B. keeps the Tractor running smoothly, saves time and labor. D-B. cuts away carbon from the metal and positively does not gum up the cylinders, is quite harmless to metal.

Adds Years to the Life of Your Tractor.
Don't let the motor get choked with carbon, remove it frequently with D-B., keeping the Tractor in first-class condition every day in the season. The secret of Tractor power is cleanliness—use D-B. to-day!

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS
DUSTBANE WESTERN LIMITED
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA.

JAMES HOLDEN, President

JAMES McCULLOCH, Sec.-Treas.

Atlas Coal Company Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:
DRUMHELLER - ALBERTA

Try "Atlas Coal," and, like the Spider, you will try, try, try again

All Sizes Produced

Lump, Stove, Nut and Steam

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, February 9th to February 14th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	RYE
February 9	171	91	88	88	84	82	164	134	123	123	503	477	443	159	159
10	171	92	90	90	86	84	168	138	127	127	502	476	442	166	166
11	171	93	90	90	87	85	170	140	130	130	508	482	448	166	166
12	171	94	91	91	88	86	172	143	132	132	512	486	452	167	167
13	171	94	92	92	88	86	174	145	134	134	518	492	458	168	168
14	171	96	93	93	91	88	175	145	135	135	521	495	461	171	171
Week ago	171	88	88	88	85	83	167	137	124	124	506	480	446	162	162
Year ago	155	68	61	63	60	56	81	76	69	69	314	310	291	120	120

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, February, 13, 1920.

OATS.—Prices have had some reaction during the present week, and May futures today are 3½ cents higher than a week ago. Cash prices have advanced more than the futures, the advance varying from 4½ to 6½ cents on the different grades. There has been a small improvement in the situation as regards the international exchange rate on money, and some export business has been worked. The domestic demand here and in the United States is keen, and the movement from the country to primary markets is slow. In the United States the possibility of railroad labor troubles is also having a bullish effect.

BARLEY.—The advance in May delivery price is 7½ cents per bushel since a week ago. The buying on the break was done by good interests, and offerings are noticeably small on the reaction of the market. At the present time the price will probably be quite susceptible to influence by fluctuations in other grains.

FLAX.—There has been an advance for the week of 23½ cents. Cash demand is keen at good premium prices, showing that this commodity is needed, although dealers are continuing the policy of buying only for their immediate requirements.

WINNIPEG FUTURES											
February 9 to 14 inclusive											
	9	10	11	12	13	14	Ago	Ago			
Oats—											
May	88½	90	91½	92½	92½	93½	89½	67½			
July	84½	86½	87½	88½	88½	89½	85½	66½			
Barley—											
May	141½	145½	147½	149½	151½	152½	144½	85½			
July	138	140	142	144½	146½	146½	139½	86½			
Flax—											
May	483	482	488½	492	498½	501½	486	319			
July	455	456	462½	467	474	476½	460				

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending February 11 was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Moose	Wheat	8,573	28,290	241,195
Jaw	Oats	36,647	31,280	185,121
"	Barley	6,056
"	Flax	330	8,155
"	Two	1,270

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

February 11.

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.75 to \$2.90; No. 1 northern, \$2.60 to \$2.75; No. 1 red, \$2.50 to \$2.65; No. 2 dark northern, \$2.70 to \$2.85; No. 2 northern, \$2.55 to \$2.70; No. 2 red, \$2.45 to \$2.60; No. 3 dark northern, \$2.60 to \$2.80; No. 3 northern, \$2.50 to \$2.65; No. 3 red, \$2.40 to \$2.55. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.55 to \$2.65; No. 1 hard, \$2.50 to \$2.60. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$2.30 to \$2.40; No. 1, \$2.21½ to \$2.25; No. 2 amber, \$2.25 to \$2.37; No. 2, \$2.18½ to \$2.22; No. 3 amber, \$2.20 to \$2.30; No. 3, \$2.15½ to \$2.19.

Oats—No. 2 white, 81½c. to 82½c.; No. 3, white, 81c. to 82c.; No. 4 white, 78½c. to 80c.
Barley—Choice to fancy, \$1.30 to \$1.35; medium to good, \$1.23 to 1.29; lower grades, \$1.14 to \$1.22.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.50½ to \$1.51½.

Flaxseed—No. 1, \$4.97 to \$5.02.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending February 13, 1920, as follows:—

Cattle, 2,262; calves, 79; hogs, 4,578; sheep, 534.

The cattle market is easier all round this week owing to lack of demand from all sources. Top butcher steers coming here at present are selling anywhere from 10 to 12 cents per pound according to weight and quality.

Fat lambs are selling as high as \$15.00, sheep from \$6.00 to \$12.50. We would ask our shippers not to ship their light hogs at present as these yards are just now under the strictest quarantine in their history on account of an outbreak of cholera, and no hogs are allowed to leave these yards except for butcher purposes. This permits the packers to buy any light hogs that are coming in at their own price. Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Butcher Cattle	
Extrat choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	\$10.00 to \$12.00
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	9.50 to 11.00
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	7.50 to 8.25
Fair to medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	6.50 to 7.50
Common to fair steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	6.00 to 7.00
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 9.50
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.00
Canner and cutter cows	4.00 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	6.50 to 8.50
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.50
Fat lambs	12.00 to 15.50
Sheep	6.00 to 12.50
Veal calves	7.50 to 9.50

Stockers and Feeders	
Choice weighty good colored feeders	9.00 to \$10.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 8.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00

Hogs

Selects fed and watered....	\$18.00
Lights	14.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	16.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	14.00
Medium sows	14.00
Stags and boars	7.50 to 11.00

CALGARY

The U.G.G. Livestock Department report as follows:—

Receipts: This week's cattle, 2,603; hogs, 1,107; sheep, 473; last week's: Cattle, 1,606; hogs, 1,107; sheep, 1,233; last year: Cattle, 2,957; hogs, 1,787; sheep, 562.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle, which were only moderate, were ample for the demand. Local packers were very indifferent on butcher steers, and these sold more slowly than the previous week. A few realized \$12.00 to \$12.25, with the bulk of the good butcher steers changing hands at \$10.75 to \$11.25, medium steers making \$9.50 to \$10.50, and plain light killers \$8.00 to \$9.00. Cows and heifers were a shade up as usual, and a few exceptionally good ones made 11 cents. We quote choice heavy cows and heifers \$9.25 to \$10.50, medium cows and heifers \$8.00 to \$9.00, and plain stuff \$7.00 to \$8.00. Bulls were steady at \$7.50 to \$8.50 for heavy butcher and \$6.00 to \$7.00 for bolognas. Canners and cutters \$3.50 to \$5.50. The demand for feeders was fair, but few of quality were offered, those selling making from \$9.50 to 10.75. Light stocker steers 600 to 900 pounds sell readily at from \$8.00 to \$9.25, with stocker cows and heifers from \$6.50 to \$8.00 according to quality and condition. Veal was in demand, choice calves \$9.50 to \$11.00 and heavy plain calves \$8.00 to \$9.00.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$15.25.

HOGS.—Although the eastern markets showed heavy declines, our hogs sold readily at \$20.00 to \$20.25 all week, with the quality of some of the receipts hardly up to the average of the past few weeks.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$17.15.

SHEEP.—Fat sheep very scarce. Judging by the enquiries for same we believe the following prices could be realized for choice stuff: No. 1 lambs \$14.50 to \$16.00, No. 2 lambs \$12.00 to \$14.00, fat wethers \$12.50 to \$14.00 and fat ewes \$11.00 to \$12.00.

HIDES.—Hide market steady at last week's prices.

Frozen green hides from 21 to 23 cents, flint dry hides up to 40 cents, frozen veal calf up to 45 cents, kips 23 to 25 cents, dry calf up to 50 cents, sheep pelts 25 cents to \$2.00 and horse hides up to \$7.00.

Although the trade on butcher steers was slow, practically all the receipts were cleaned up and very little will be held over. Chicago and St. Paul buyers have left to the western trade to take care of discontinued their operations, and it is the offerings, and it may be a few weeks yet before feeders realize satisfactory prices on good cattle.

EDMONTON

The U.G.G. Livestock Department reports as under: Receipts, cattle, 1,126; hogs, 1,112; sheep, 64. Choice beef cattle and feeders with lots of weight are in good demand at steady prices. Stockers are off from 25 cents to \$1.00 and the demand is poor. Hogs opened at \$20.50 but lost 50 cents during the week. There is no change in the sheep market.

EGGS AND POULTRY

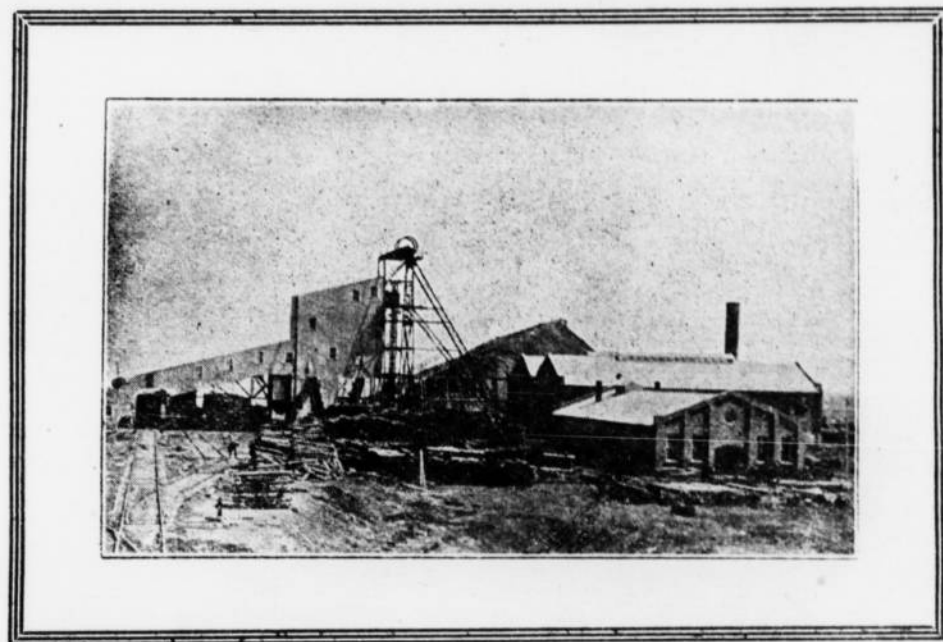
WINNIPEG.—Receipts fresh increasing, storage stocks becoming depleted. Dealers paying 65-70c for new laid; storage, 48-50c. Farmers' Market quote 75-80c for strictly fresh. Jobbing new laid, 85c; storage ordinary, 50-52c. Retail new laid, 85-95c; storage, 65c; some dealers retail at 50 to 54c. Farmers' Market retail new laid \$1.00. Poultry receipts very light, live chickens, 19-22c; heavy fowl, 30c; ducks, 16-18c; geese, 15-19c; turkeys, 23-28c. Dressed chickens, 22-26c; fowl, 35c; ducks, 18-20c; geese, 18-21c; turkeys, 30-33c. Retail chickens, 41-43c; fowl, 40-45c; ducks, 36-38c; geese, 34-36c; turkeys, 45c.

EDMONTON.—Receipts light, eggs wholesale, extras, 69c; ones, 65c; twos, 59c. Most firms quote 60-65c straight. Jobbing extras, 80c; ones, 75c; storage firsts, 60c; seconds, 43c. Retail specials, \$1.00; extras, 90c; ones, 85c; storage, 65-75c. Poultry unchanged.

CALGARY.—Unchanged.

COAL Alberta's Great Natural Resource

*Vast Fuel
Resources
in the
Province
of Alberta*



Alberta Coal---One of Canada's great natural resources. A Canadian Coal for Canadian people. Alberta Coal is making a reputation second to none as a clean, satisfactory coal. Former importers of foreign coal are

Now Opening up Mines in Alberta

because they realize that before long Alberta Coal will be the *only* coal demanded. They are in close touch with public opinion and their action is a real indication of the signs of the times.

Burn Alberta Coal Now

It will satisfy both pocket and furnace.



Government of the

Province of Alberta

The Mines Branch



Healthy Stock will Make Money



If you want to make money out of your stock you must keep them in good condition. This largely depends on the nourishment they get from their food.

Every farmer understands the difficulty of keeping his stock healthy through the winter. Shut up in stables and pens they are likely to get off their feed, become scraggy and hidebound, and thrive badly. Keep your stock well and thriving through the winter with—

International Stock Food Tonic

It gives animals strength and endurance, improves their appearance, purifies the blood, and helps keep them in the highest state of productiveness.

The Cost is Small---Three Feeds for One Cent

HORSES have their systems toned up by International Stock Food Tonic, which makes up for lack of exercise and green food, and brings them through the winter in top-notch condition for the Spring work. It is the best thing to give for liver trouble, influenza, coughs, hidebound, or blood trouble. A tablespoonful with the regular grain feed makes sound, firm flesh, clean blood and a glossy coat.

COWS fed International Stock Food Tonic increase in weight and vigor. One tablespoonful of the tonic added to the food of the cow will materially increase the supply of milk. The blood is purified and digestion promoted. If you want more milk and healthier cows this winter, and better calves next Spring, use International Stock Food Tonic regularly.

HOGS given International Stock Food Tonic can assimilate an enormous amount of food, and thus attain rapid growth. The average fattening hog when fed this tonic will make an extra gain of one half pound or more every day, over the usual plan of hog-fattening. It furnishes a tonic that stimulates the appetite, regulates the bowels, prevents scours, quickly eradicates worms and prevents further development, and is relished by the animals.

The cost of International Stock Food Tonic is small—the results are enormous. Don't wait until your stock is out of condition. Begin the tonic now and keep them healthy.

For sale by dealers everywhere in convenient sized packages and in 25-lb. pails at \$3.75 each.

FREE ON REQUEST.—Write us, stating the number of stock you own, and we will send you, Free of Charge, a copy of our 1920 almanac which also contains a series of Breeders' Tables, arranged in simple form, which enables you to keep accurate track of all your breeding stock.

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Also Makers of Dan Patch White Liniment, Silver Pine Healing Oil, International Worm Powder, Heave Remedy, Colic Remedy, Spavin Cure, etc



International Poultry Tonic

makes Poultry healthy—makes hens lay. Helps to strengthen and tone the egg-producing organs.

In 30c., 60c. and \$1.20 Packages.

Ask Your Dealer.



International Louse Killer

has proven itself to be satisfactory in thousands and thousands of cases. Equally effective for Poultry, Cattle, Hogs or Horses.

Price 35c. and 65c. Ask Your Dealer.



Grofast Calf Meal is a perfect substitute for milk—will raise your calves at a fraction of the cost of whole milk—thus enabling you to sell all the new milk. It keeps calves healthy and thriving.

In 25, 50 and 100-pound Bags. Ask Your Dealer.